ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION.

PUBLIC SCHOOL BATTALION.

THE ADMIRALTY have given Official permission for raising a Battalion of 1,000 men, which will be strictly limited to Public School or University Men and who will serve together as a Unit.

Training is now going forward.

Applicants desiring to enrol should apply at once to

ROYAL NAVAL DIVISION,
6, 7 and 8, Old Bond Street, W.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

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is our Phone Number and through this medium we shall be pleased to answer questions re

MOTOR CARS,
MOTOR BOATS,
ELECTRICAL PLANTS,
STATIONARY MOTORS,
ACCESSORIES.

ALEX. ROSS & Co.,
Machinery Department.

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No. 18,071. 第一萬八千零七十一號 日一十月三年辰丙 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, APRIL 13TH, 1916. 禮拜四 中華民國五年四月十三號 PRICE, $3 PER MONTH.

THE HOME MAILS.

TO ARRIVE.

Apr. 14th.—Europe (*viâ* Siberia), per s.s. ANHUI.

Apr. 14th.—The English mail, per s.s. NAMUR.

TO DEPART

Apr. 13th.—Europe *viâ* Siberia, at 3 p.m., per s.s. SHANGTUNG.

Apr. 14th.—Haiphong, Dhanushkodi, Port Tonfig and Brindisi, *viâ* Colombo, United Kingdom *viâ* Marseilles, at 5 p.m., per s.s. HONGKHENG.

Apr. 15th.—Europe *viâ* Siberia, at 9 a.m., per s.s. NAMUR.

Apr. 18th.—Shanghai, North China and Japan *viâ* Moji, Victoria, B.C., Seattle, and United Kingdom *viâ* Canada, at 11 a.m., per s.s. AWA MARU.

Apr. 19th.—Europe *viâ* Siberia, at 10.30 a.m., per s.s. EMPRESS OF ASIA.

Apr. 19th.—Shanghai, North China, Japan *viâ* Nagasaki, Victoria, B.C. (Canada, United States, South America and United Kingdom *viâ* Vancouver), at 10.30 a.m., per s.s. EMPRESS OF ASIA.

Apr. 31st.—Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden, Egypt and Europe, at 9 a.m., per s.s. NAGOYA.

N.B.—For further returns and for Mails to and from the Coast Ports, Manila, Siam, etc., see the Post Office Notice on the last page of this issue.

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GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 9th December, 1914. 119

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSION,

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

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COLLECTIONS of CHINA POSTAGE STAMPS, in packets, all different, no duplicate.

30 Stamps for $1. | 60 Stamps for $4.50
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Hongkong, 7th April, 1916. [501

A LING & CO.,

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

TELEPHONE 1215.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1916. [70

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m.	....Every 15 minutes.	
8.00	to 10.00	" ... "	10 "
10.00	to 11.00	" ... "	15 "
11.30	to 12.45 p.m.	... "	15 "
12.45 p.m.	to 1.15	" ... "	10 "
1.15	to 1.45	" ... "	15 "
1.45	to 2.15	" ... "	10 "
2.15	to 5.00	" ... "	15 "
5.00	to 8.10	" ... "	10 "

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m., 9.30 to 11.00 p.m. Every Half-Hour.
1.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour.

SUNDAYS.

7.45 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m.	....Every 15 minutes.	
10.30	to 11.00	" ... "	10 "
11.30	to 12.00 noon		15 "
12.00 noon	to 1.00 p.m.	.... "	10 "
1.00 p.m.	to 5.00	" ... "	15 "
5.00	to 6.00	" ... "	10 "
6.00	to 7.00	" ... "	15 "
7.00	to 8.10	" ... "	10 "

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra Car at 12 Midnight.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time tables, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No Season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compradore order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

Hongkong 12th June, 1915. 503

MITSUBISHI

DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS.

A.I., A.B.C., WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND BENTLEY CODES USED.

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," NAGASAKI.
GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.

	Dock No. 1.	Dock No. 2.	Dock No. 3
Length on Keel Blocks	510 feet	350	714 feet.
Width of Entrance on bottom	77 "	52	88 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	25 "	24	44 "

PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross
The Salvage Steamer "OURA MARU," 716 tons and 12 knots.
Two Floating Cranes of 60 and 30 tons each, besides 150 tons Giant Crane.

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," KOBE.
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Lifting Power	No. 1	7,000 tons.	No. 2. 19,000 tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken in	"	360 feet.	" 530 feet
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in	"	56 "	" 86 "
Max. Draft of Ship taken in	"	22 "	" 28 "

The Salvage Steamer "ARIMA MARU," Pumping capacity per hour 3,000 tons.

HIKOSHIMA (Near Shimonoseki).

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"DOCK," SHIMONOSEKI.
GRAVING DOCK.

Length on Keel Blocks	368 feet 3 inch
Breadth at Entrance on bottom	56 " 0 "
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide	28 " 7 "

Floating Crane capable of lifting 20 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution of work and to suit the convenience of customers.

Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application.

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THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION.

KAIPING COKE.

Now well-known throughout the East for
STEAM RAISING, FORGING, STEEL MAKING, SHIPS' BUNKERS AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

Complete with the best quality English Cokes for
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STOCK ALWAYS ON HAND.

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TELEPHONE No. 1030.

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AGENTS.

Hongkong, 1st October, 1914. [36

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THE SHORTEST, QUICKEST, AND CHEAPEST ROUTE BETWEEN THE FAR EAST AND EUROPE IS STILL VIA THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

Time-Table from May 1st, 1915, until Further Notice.

Owing to the War the THRICE-WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE has been temporarily suspended, and a ONCE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed of excellently equipped Dining and First and Second Class Sleeping Cars, is operated between Dairen and Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with Dairen-Seiton (Tsingtao) Shanghai Mail Steamer Service by the S.S. "SAKAKI MARU" and "KOBE MARU" (each equipped with wireless telegraph) as follows:

NORTH BOUND.

1st Class Fares				Connecting at Harbin with the Trans-Siberian Service to Petrograd.		
					Sakaki	Kobe
Y 40	Shanghai (S.M.R. Sch.)	Lv.	Harbin		Tues.	Sat.
	Tsingtao "	Ar.			—	Mon.
	Dairen "	Lv.	8.30 p.m.		Fri.	Tues.
	(S.M.R. Train)	Ar.	11.30 "		Tuesday.	
Y 14.96	Mukden "	Lv.	11.50 "			
		Ar.	7.10 a.m.		Friday	
Y 11.50	Changchun "	Lv.	7.40 "			
	(Russian Train)	Ar.	*5.10 p.m.			
R 9.60	Harbin "	Lv.				

SOUTH BOUND.

1st Class Fares				Connecting at Harbin with the Trans-Siberian Service from Petrograd.		
					Thursday	
R 9.60	Harbin (Russian Train)	Lv.		10.10a.m.		
	Changchun "	Ar.		4.30p.m.		
Y 11.50		Lv.		5.05 "		
	(S.M. Train)	Ar.		9.45 p.m.		
Y 14.96	Mukden "	Lv.		1.05 a.m.		
		Ar.		9.00 "		
Y 40	Dairen "	Lv.		Noon.		
	(S.M.R. Sch.)	Ar.		Harbour.		
	Tsingtao "	Lv.			Friday	
	Shanghai "	Ar.			Fri.	Wed.
					Sat.	Fri.
					Mon.	
					Sakaki	Kobe

*Russian Train Time is 23 minutes faster than the S.M.R. Time.

The above fares do not include the Express Train Berth Fee.

To the camy train leaving Dairen at 8 P.M. for Changchun and that leaving Changchun at 11.30 A.M. for Dairen a Compartment Car has been attached, on which First-Class Passengers can secure sleeping accommodation on payment of Yen 2.

RAILWAY HOTELS.—YAMATO HOTEL (Tel. Add. "YAMATO"), at Dairen, Port Arthur, Mukden, Changchun, and Hoshigaura (the finest sea-side resort in South China), all under the Company's management.

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Fresh stocks always on hand at Dairen, Port Arthur, Newchwang, and Tientsin Depots, and also at Antung, Chefoo, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, and Penang.

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SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO., DAIREN.

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LAST TWO NIGHTS!

MR. MAURICE E. BANDMAN PRESENTS
THE NEW
BANDMAN OPERA & COMEDY CO.

TO-NIGHT AT 9.15 P.M. SHARP.

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By Special Request.

FRIDAY, April 14th:—"THE CINEMA STAR."

PRICES:—$3.50, $3, $2 & $1.

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Hongkong, 13th April, 1916 [445

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John Wisden's Cricketers' Annual 1916	$1.20
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The Greatest Wish in the World, by E. Temple Thurston	.80
The Amateur Gentleman, by Jeffery Farnol	1.60
Youth: A Play in three Acts, by Miles Malleson	.80
My Slav Friends, by Rothay Reynolds	8.50
The Dardanelles: An Epic told in Pictures	1.60
A Frenchwoman's Notes on the War	4.60
To Ruhleben and Back, by Geoffrey Pyke	3.50
The Will to Live: A Novel, by Henri Bordeaux	.275
Peeps into the Psychic World, by M. MacDermot Crawford	2.75
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In Aid of the VETERANS' CLUB.

CHILDREN'S PLAY
"HUMPTY DUMPTY"
OR
"THE GREEDY KNAVE,"

UNDER the Patronage of H.E. SIR HENRY MAY, K.C.M.G., H.E. Major-General VENTRIS, Rear Admiral ANSTRUTHER, C.M.G., &c., &c., &c.

Performances:—
TO-DAY (THURSDAY), 13TH APRIL, MATINEE AT 5.15 P.M.
Tickets $2 and $1. Children Half-Price.
SATURDAY, 15TH APRIL,
EVENING PERFORMANCE AT 9.15 P.M.
Tickets $3.
Gallery Lounge Tickets $3 (Refreshments obtainable).
Tickets at S. MOUTRIE & Co. Seats will not be reserved.
Hongkong, 3rd April, 1916. [485

FOR SALE.

ONE 10½ B.H.P. HORNSBY ACKROYD OIL ENGINE complete with and coupled direct to one 6 K.W. Continuous Current Shunt Wound Dynamo of 50/70 volts with shunt regulator.
ALSO ONE SWITCHBOARD for ACCUMULATORS, DYNAMO, &c., complete with instruments for 100 Amps.
For further particulars apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 16th September, 1915. [84

MITSUBISHI GOSHI-KWAISHA,

(MITSUBISHI CO.)

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Cable Address for above: "IWASAKI."
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Hongkong 24th April, 1914 [71

THE STEWART LOCKHART COLLECTION OF CHINESE COPPER COINS,

By Sir James H. Stewart Lockhart, K.C.M.G.,

$12.00.

MAP OF VICTORIA PEAK AND PLAN OF CITY

From Pokfulum Road to Wanchai Road,

Revised to 1916, by K. A. Mussey.

In 3 Colours, with all New Houses and Those in Course of Construction.

Paper $2.00, Mounted on Cloth $3.00, Cloth and Rollers $3.50.

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NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. 77

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SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED SHOT. From N 10 to SSSG, at $6, $7 and $7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR-GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. 169

DRINK

ALLSOPP'S

BRITISH PILSENER

BEER.

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WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

15 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [15

HOTELS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM.

J. H. TAGGART
Manager.

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KING EDWARD HOTEL

CENTRAL LOCATION.

ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
Telephone: No. 873.
Tel. Address: "VICTORIA."

J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

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PEAK HOTEL.

1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL and TOURIST HOTEL. Unrivalled for Comfort, Health and Convenience. Telephones in Every Room, prompt connection maintained by six lines to Central.

Fifteen Minutes from Principal Landing Stage. Moderate Tariff and Excellent Cuisine. Roof Garden and Social Rooms. European Runner meets Steamers.

P. O PEUSTER,
Manager.

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THE NEW [illegible] HOTEL.

THIS LARGE and ROOMY HOTEL is now OPENED under NEW MANAGEMENT. The place has been renovated throughout and entirely refurnished. Situated on the Praia Grande facing the sea, a cool breeze is enjoyed all the year round. LARGE AND COMFORTABLE DINING ROOM facing the sea. Cuisine under experienced supervision. Terms moderate.

For further particulars, apply to—

THE MANAGER.
Macau.

Tel. Add. "Phœnix," Macau.
1st February, 1915 [31

THE VICTORIA HOTEL, CANTON.

Situated on the British Concession Shameen,

The only European Hotel in Canton.

Guides and Chairs provided.

Every information and special attention given to Tourists.

Reasonable Rates.

Under the personal Management of MR. and MRS. GEO. E. EYLES.

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SAVOY HOTEL.

21, BROADWAY, SHANGHAI, CHINA.

THE BEST MEDIUM-PRICED HOTEL in the City. Near to everywhere, and providing all modern conveniences.

American or European Plan.

Rates $4 and $5 per day.

Special terms to monthly guests.

Cable address: SAVOY. Telephone No. 2,510. C. A. BIDDLE, Manager.

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VICTROLA

THE INSTRUMENT FOR EVERY HOME.

PRICES AND STYLES TO SUIT ALL.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS:

MOUTRIE'S.

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TO LET.

AN UNFURNISHED LARGE ROOM with Bathroom and Kitchen, on Upper Level.
For particulars apply to—
"X. Y. Z.,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1916. [542

TO LET.
From 1st May, 1916.

CRAIGMIN EAST, 160, PEAK, FIVE ROOMS, newly renovated. Furnished $115 per month, Unfurnished $100 per month.
Apply—
T. K. DEALY,
160, Peak.
Hongkong, 8th April, 1916. [530

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE, Seven Living Rooms, etc., with Garden.
Apply—
SECRETARY,
CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY,
90, Bonham Road.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1916. [541

TO LET—FURNISHED.

M. S. NORTHCOTE,
Care of THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 3rd April, 1916. [503

TO LET.

FURNISHED, a FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE, on Mount Parish, Wanchai, for six months. Electric Light and Telephone installed.
Apply—
D. V. STEAVENSON,
Care of DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1916. [492

TO LET.

NO. 4, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, First Floor.
No. 5, ROBINSON ROAD, "STONEHENGE," DWELLING HOUSES containing Five Rooms and Outhouses.
"FAIRVIEW," No. 1, Robinson Road, Comprising 9 ROOMS, Ample Servants, Quarters, and Gardens.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1916. [415

TO LET.

OFFICES, [5, Duddell Street.]
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1916. [295

TO LET.

TWO ROOMED-FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
THREE-ROOMED FLATS in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.
FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in May Road, with every modern convenience, including English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot Water and Water Carriage System. A few Flats specially designed to accommodate three bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate possession.
FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings
Hongkong, 29th December, 1915. [277

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.
OFFICES in King's Buildings.
OFFICES in Des Vœux Road Central.
HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.
NEW HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace.
HOUSES at the Peak.
No 1, MORETON TERRACE, Causeway Bay.
GODOWNS, at Wanchai.
Nos. 1, 2 and 3, WEST END TERRACE CANTON.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 4th November 1915. 32

TO LET.
From 1st May.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 6th April, 1916. [518

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [37

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road, containing 6 Rooms, 3 Bath Rooms, Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.
Apply—
DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON.
Hongkong, 19th October, 1915. [90

FOR SALE.

RICHMOND HOUSE, No. 145, Barker Road. Apply to. [371

FOR SALE.

ONE SET VERTICAL MARINE ENGINES, with three cylinders of 15 inches, 24 inches and 40 inches diameter, with Condenser and Pumps, complete. Also three bilge directing boxes, one reducing valve, two discharge valves, one set double safety valves, one steam distributing valve chest, with valves, one bulkhead flange for shaft, one main injection valve, and one spare condenser door, all having been formerly used in connection with the aforesaid engines. Built in 1904 and been in use only 14 months.
1,933 lbs.—Self-Hardening Steel.
1,877 lbs.—L. A. Turning Steel.
926 lbs.—Oval Chisel Steel.
2,896 lbs.—Round Punching or Turning Steel.
and
One hundred Kilos Metal Packing.
Open to Offers.
For further particulars,
Apply to
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
4, Duddell Street.
Hongkong, March 13th, 1916. [411

ASAHI BEER

DAI NIPPON BREWERY CO., TOKIO. JAPAN.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS:
MITSU BUSSAN KAISHA,
HONGKONG.

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SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

SOME COMPARATIVE NOTES.

BY A HONGKONG VISITOR.

A visitor, familiar with some Eastern ports, is naturally curious as to the progress made during the past decade in this important outpost of Empire. Curiosity prompts enquiry, and reflection suggests a comparison with places which lay some claim to progress and prosperity. One of the most striking features of commercial life in this part of the world—far removed from old Cathay—is the mighty influence Chinese exercise in many spheres of activity. They have left their country but retain their national characteristics, and have proved themselves to be the pioneers in many fields of enterprise. Here in Singapore, where a vast kaleidoscope of nationalities is revealed to the eye, the Chinese play no mean part in promoting—under the ægis of the British Government—the prosperity of the land of their adoption. Contrasted with Hongkong, where naturally the Chinese flourish in more senses than one, Singapore might well impart many lessons of immense benefit to the Northern port. Those who would deplore the lack of enterprise here, and decry the public spirit which has created monuments that reflect the greatest credit on publicists, should learn what blessings are enjoyed in Singapore which are denied many an important Eastern port. What a wonderful lesson to the administrators of Hongkong it would have been if, in the pre-war days when the purse-strings were looser, they had been able to grasp the extensive scheme of sewerage which has been initiated here but which has never got beyond the realm of words in Hongkong, to mark how liberally sea water is used on the roads, how incinerators have been successfully established and worked and how the filling of the insatiable maws of these structures has tended to make Singapore one of the cleanest cities throughout the Orient in spite of the divergent threads of nationality which make up the tinted tapestry of its life. From a municipal standpoint Singapore has certainly forged far ahead of Hongkong, and it is to be feared that many a decade must pass (and many a cascade of words fall in official quarters) before Hongkong is in a position to faintly imitate Singapore in this direction. In both ports the electric tramway systems are "in the hands" of companies. Many of the most progressive centres of population in England years ago were convinced such public necessities should be controlled by the Municipality. Scarcely a visitor to Singapore can favourably compare the tramway system here to those existing in Manila, Hongkong, or Shanghai. Some vitalising agency is sadly needed here—European supervision, rigid, persistent and ambitious.

AN IMPRESSIVE FEATURE.

is this amount of shipping in the harbour of Singapore. The port enjoys the generous patronage of many fleets of boats. The flags of many nations are displayed in the harbour. The majestic liner and the modest coaster make this a port of call, and the amount of trade passing through the port must be stupendous in these historic days as compared with what comes to Hongkong. The northern port has been hit hard. It will take a few years to recover.

Industrially, opinions diverge as to the position of Hongkong and Singapore. A few hours in Singapore and the resident tells you, in lugubrious notes, that there is here a dearth of enterprise—men make money as hurriedly as possible and return to the homeland—companies represented here really take no interest in the permanent prosperity of the Colony save to exploit its riches and utilise the golden opportunities that await the budding Wallingfords. He indulges in a funereal dirge—depressing and distressing, oblivious of the eloquent statistics published of the growth of trade and the enrichment of the populace as a whole, for a country cannot develop unless its people profit also. At an early stage in the history of Hongkong industrial giants peered into the future and with confidence embarked on a mission of tapping vast markets, establishing huge commercial concerns, supplying distant countries with the commodities of the Far East. Enterprise soon emerged from the chrysalis state, and are now powerful and prosperous. The later years have witnessed a vast development in the New Territory, the Chinese merchant has entered the field and is profiting by the lessons he learned when as the Oriental Paul he sat at the feet of the foreign Gamaliel and acquired some of his worldly wisdom and business acumen. Singapore has struggled to take its place among the emporiums of the Empire, but it has not yet asserted its claims to being the busy haunt and hive of industrialism. The surrounding states are yielding their natural riches, and the commercial channels of trade and transportation engross the attention of most men, who have awakened during the past ten years to the marked development of rubber and other culture. The next few years, when the output has vastly increased in the F.M.S., there may come a quickening spirit over men for the establishment of large industries that Singapore is well fitted for. Sugar refining is carried on successfully in the northern port, and yet every ounce of sugar is carried from Java and the Philippines. This and many other spheres for commercial aggression remain to be exploited. Agriculture and horticulture might be fostered on modern lines, that importation of food may be lessened.

ARCHITECTURAL CHANGES.

Recent years have witnessed a mighty change in the architectural beauty of Singapore. Raffles Square has been touched by a magician's wand. It is to be hoped the eye of the enterprising will be concentrated on the heart of the city for some time to come. Old landmarks—venerable monuments of early days—still modestly raise their heads under the shadow of palatial structures, but to keep pace with the march of events and the progress of a hustling age they must pass away under the hand of the iconoclast, that commerce—ever expanding and widening—may have ampler scope for unfettered and unrestricted sway. Changes have been wrought here as well as in other parts of the town, but these sporadic efforts are not on a level with that sequence of reform which finds outward expression in Hongkong in stately granite buildings, affording sumptuous accommodation for commerce and its apostles.

Educationally, Singapore does not fall behind Hongkong, except in so far as the latter city—thanks to the energy of Sir Frederick Lugard and the generosity of the late Sir H. Mody—boasts of a university which promises to become a cradle wherein will be reared more than one Chinese genius during the next decade. Bright if not brilliant youths are already drinking at the fountain of knowledge—Singapore has sent its representatives—and the establishment of this educational centre placed Hongkong upon an educational pinnacle, which most Eastern ports may well envy. Still, provision is made here as in Hongkong for all sections of the community, and when one attempts to mirror our outposts of Empire—with all their blemishes as well as their beauties—one is forced to acknowledge that there is a wealth of achievement in the immediate past of which we may be proud, and undying faith in their future progress to the credit of the race and the prosperity of the communities.—*Straits Times.*

GERMANS IN SPAIN.

A BUSY COMMUNITY.

[FROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE "TIMES."]

Although the Germans have worked for 18 months to poison Spanish opinion against us, the Englishman who travels in Spain to-day feels at once that he is among friends. He will meet everywhere enthusiastic admirers of British character and institutions who pray daily for the victory of the Allies, while even in Catholic and Conservative circles he will hear frank expressions of regret at the apparent indifference of England to Spanish good will, and of hope that the old cordial relations may be re-established before it is too late.

Unlike the English and French residents in Spain, many of whom have left to take part in the war, the Germans have largely increased in numbers since war began. It is strange how few able-bodied Germans have been recalled. At Seville a party of clerks had a great send-off, but returned a few days later with every sign of satisfaction. From the early days of the war Seville, Malaga, and Cadiz all swarmed with healthy, aggressive, and inquisitive Germans, many of them of military age and bearing, who boasted openly of the Kaiser's approaching march through Spain to Gibraltar, and of what "Kultur" would do for Spain when once it got the chance. Many German refugees arrived from Morocco, Algiers, and the East, and, having reached this pleasant land, found themselves unable or unwilling to proceed further. To these must be added the crews of the numerous German vessels in Spanish ports, whose sole business it has become to spy and smuggle in their country's interest and to make themselves useful and agreeable on shore.

PATRIOTISM AND TRADE.

In all they are popularly estimated at 50,000, and under the leadership of their Diplomatic and Consular Corps they form a veritable army in discipline and cohesion. There is not an idle man among them. The German schools, clubs, and societies which exist in the large towns have increased in numbers and membership, and by their educational advantages and social amenities have become thriving centres of *Deutschtum* and active agents of propaganda. Every German is a natural tout and canvasser for his country, as well as for his firm, for in his mind patriotism and trade are inseparably connected, and in spite of the increasing pressure of the British blockade he continues to boast of victory, puff his goods, prepare contracts, and book orders with all his old assurance. He shrinks from no trouble and no expense to ingratiate himself with Spaniards and to traduce the Allies, for he aims at nothing less than monopolizing the Spanish market after the war, and he is in a fair way to succeed.

CAPTURING PUBLIC OPINION.

[illegible] methods with the Press, apart from this, an elaborate news service with copious comment is supplied daily from the German Office in Barcelona to all the newspapers throughout Spain. It is a slanderous and dishonest news service, but it is cleverly edited, full, clear, and interesting; and it costs nothing. The Spanish newspapers naturally avail themselves of it to the full. As for the advertisements, the whole German trading community agreed at one fell swoop to withdraw their custom from pro-Ally newspapers, and to give it to their own supporters in the Press; and they have done their best to ensure that loss of circulation shall follow loss of advertisements and to make life intolerable for individual writers who favour the Allies. They have influenced many technical newspapers with the object of discrediting British scientific methods and instruments of precision. Our warmest supporters in the Press, the *Liberal* and the *Correspondencia*, have suffered severely by these manœuvres, as have also the *Heraldo*, the *Nuevo Mundo*, the *Diluvio* of Barcelona, and many others. Even neutral newspapers, such as the *Epoca* and the *Imparcial*, have been made to feel the strain. On the other hand, the independent *A.B.C.*, an ably-conducted newspaper with a strong pro-German bias, has largely increased in circulation and influence, while the reactionary and German *Correo Espanol*, which was negligible when war broke out, now shows signs of an unmerited prosperity. Many newspapers are still friendly to us, and many of the best writers still defend their own convictions and our cause with courage and ability; but the Spanish Press is not rich, and the rise in the cost of living, and in the price of paper, makes the German boycott increasingly hard to bear.

The whole German effort in Spain is a triumph of patriotism, efficiency, and determination, and its effect is slow but sure. The Allies should make up their minds to counter it before it is too late.

TRENCH RAID THRILL

PISTOL MISFIRE IN A GERMAN DUG-OUT.

Describing a cutting-out expedition undertaken by a battalion of the West Yorkshires, Mr. D. Beach Thomas, representative of *The Daily Mail* at General Headquarters in France, says that only an accident prevented its full success; and that accident was as dramatic an event as imagination could concoct.

Two parties set out in the evening and reached the enemy's trench, one after a long bout of wire-cutting, the other with less initial difficulty. In the one group an officer and a sergeant, among others, entered the trench and saw a sentry smoking a cigarette some fifteen yards away. They held a whispered conference.

"Can you be sure of hitting him with a revolver from here?"

"I think not, in this light."

"Then do you attend to the dug-out and I will attack the sentry."

Whether the sentry was over-charmed with the savour of his cigarette or not I do not know, but he suspected nothing. The sergeant approached within a yard or two and snapped the revolver at point-blank range. To his disgust it misfired, perhaps owing to the mud, and the sergeant did the only thing possible—he leapt at the sentry's throat. Even so, his attack was not complete enough to arrest an agonised scream, which was heard clearly as far as our trenches. Indeed, this frantic, half-throttled shout roused everyone.

It first brought the officer who was "attending to" the dug-out to the sergeant's help. Wishing to take no chances he clubbed his revolver and struck at the sentry's head. Unhappily, this second pistol—redressing the average of reliability in pistols—went off prematurely of its own volition. The bullet pierced the sentry's neck and also the sergeant's hand. By this time the whole hornets' nest was aroused. Both trench and "No Man's Land" were quickly illuminated by innumerable flares. There were wild shooting and throwing of bombs by the enemy, and the raiders had no option but to withdraw as best they could.

One soldier was just getting into the trench when he saw a German officer, who had been talking to a sentry at some distance, suddenly turn and march up the trench straight towards him. He did not wish at this moment to give any alarm, so scrambled up the parapet as the officer was rounding a traverse. But there is a limit to gymnastic speed and he could not complete the manœuvre without giving the middle of his arrested [illegible] as he was in [illegible] over the parapet with face looking to his own trench and his feet dangling near the top of the enemy's. The German actually brushed his heels as he passed and half turned round to see what he had touched. But he noticed nothing and passed on.

A little later, at the moment of the enforced withdrawal, one young Yorkshireman, who clearly enjoyed his experience and remembered every detail with gusto, found his feet caught in some spiral wire underlying the water in a shallow ditch just in front of the German line. His first thought was: "Anyway, I won't lose my jack-boot." So he put down his armful of bombs and slowly disentangled himself.

By this time all the rest of his group had vanished; and he was left there alone with his bombs close against the trench, most precariously isolated but effectively covering the retreat with an occasional bomb. Then he too made off, with a very vague idea of the direction, until eventually he found a friend also wandering, and together they did very rapid time back to the shelter of their own trench.

GEN. TOWNSHEND HAPPY.

SOWING SEEDS FOR VEGETABLES.

[BY EDMUND CANDLER, WITH THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN MESOPOTAMIA.]

The last month has been one of a certain amount of patrol work, sniping at night, and artillery fire by day. That of the enemy has been very ineffectual. We have thrown forward our trenches within 600 yards of the Turkish position. On clear days we can hear the guns of Kut.

Cheery messages come through from General Townshend. He is sowing vegetable seeds and has asked for gramophone needles. These and other light requisites are dropped in his camp by aeroplane. He reports sufficient supplies for a long period to come.

His division, through the last fifteen months of arduous campaign, has come to be regarded as invincible, both in our force and, it seems, among the Turks, who have long ceased futile and costly attacks on his position. What is more important, this belief is shared by his troops themselves, who have never yet been beaten. They are in splendid fettle, and inspired with supreme confidence in his leadership.

Settled weather with warm days and fresh nights has followed the rain. The mud has dried and the snow is melting on the Pusht-i-Kus. The Tigris at present is low, but the flood season is soon due (at the time of the melting snows in the north, when it will be difficult for the Turk and British alike to find camping ground unsubmerged. The troops' health and spirits are excellent.

The news of the fall of Erzerum was received here with great satisfaction and celebrated by salvos at the Turkish trenches from every gun.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

LEAVE.

1.—Private H. W. Petley is granted leave of absence from 17th April, 1916, to 30th October, 1916.
Private C. Bulmer Johnson is granted leave of absence from 17th April, 1916, to 10th June, 1916.
Private A. L. Gace is granted leave of absence from 17th April, 1916, to 10th June, 1916.

PARADES.

2.—Parades for Thursday, 13th instant.
7 a.m. and 5.30 p.m. Members of Signalling Section and other Signallers, as detailed in Signalling Section order, dated 8th December, 1915. Morse flag and Morse lamp practice at Headquarters.
5.15 p.m. Engineer Co. (Taikoo Section), N.C.Os. drill at Taikoo Dockyard, under Sergt. Everest.
5.15 p.m. No. 4 Section Scouts Co., Inspection of arms, ammunition, equipment and uniform at Headquarters. Dress, etc., khaki drill jacket and shorts, great coat (rolled), putties, brown boots, cap, rifle, side-arms, bandolier, belt, four pouches, 150 rounds ball ammunition, haversack and water-bottle. At this parade two shirts will be issued to each member of the Section.
5.15 p.m. Recruits of all units (except Right Section M.G. Co.), Squad drill and rifle exercises and Headquarters under Sergeant-Major Higby.

DETAIL.

3.—On duty until to-morrow morning: H.K.V.R.
On duty to-morrow: Scouts Co.
Orderly Officer from 14th to 21st instant: Lieut. Wright.

G. E. STEWART, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, O.C., H.K.V.R.

The following absentees without leave from the parade of "B" Co., on Tuesday, 11th instant, will parade with "A" Company on the road outside the Law Courts, on Friday, 14th instant, at 5.15 p.m., and will also attend recruits' parade on the Cricket Ground, on Monday, 17th instant, at 5.15 p.m.: Dress: Drill order:—Ptes. W. Anderson, M. W. Bishop, J. B. Thomson, J. Hutchings, W. W. Pearse, H. Griffin, H. O. Holt, J. M. Ramsay, R. Duncan, and A. Leon.
Those who obtained leave of absence will parade with "A" Co., on Friday, 14th instant. Names are posted on the Notice Board at the Law Courts.

G. K. H. BRUTTON, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

ORCHESTRA.

The Police Reserve Orchestra will play at Mount Austin Theatre, The Peak, on Thursday, April 13th, at 5.15 p.m., and on Saturday, April 15th, at 9.15 p.m.

PARADES.

Thursday, April 13th.—Recruits of No. 1 Company, under Chief Inspector Mason and the Sergeant-Major.
Friday, April 14th.—Maxim Gunners.
Monday, April 17th.—Sections 13 and 14 under Chief Inspector Mason. Also Ambulance Recruits and Maxim Gunners.

RECENTLY PROMOTED N.C.OS., ETC.

All Sergeants appointed since January 1st, 1916, will attend in Uniform at the Central Police Station, at 5.30 p.m., on Friday, April 14th, and on Tuesday, April 18th, for instruction in words of command. The A.S.P. (R.) will also attend.

F. C. JENKIN,
D.S.P. (R.)

G. R.

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Headquarters Offices, Victoria Barracks, until Noon on THURSDAY, the 20th day of April, 1916, for the Supply of FUEL for a period of three months from 1st May, 1916.
Forms and other particulars may be obtained personally between the hours of 10 A.M. and 1 P.M. or by letter to the D.A.D. of S. and T., Victoria Barracks, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1916. [547

5½% RUSSIAN INTERNAL SHORT-TERMED LOAN OF 1916
for Rbls. 2,000,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION to the above LOAN will be Opened from 28th March till 5th May, inclusively.
The Price of issue is 95%.
The Loan is entirely free of Income Tax and of other taxations.
The Loan is redeemable at par on 1st February 1926, Russian style, without option for the Russian Government to convert it at an earlier date.
Coupons are payable half-yearly on the 1st February and 1st August, Russian style. As interest on the above loan runs from 1st/14th February, the interest accrued on date of subscription must be taken into consideration and is to be added to the price of issue.
The RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK in Hongkong is ready to accept applications for the above-named Loan.
Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian exchange.
Payment may also be made in Roubles.
Applications will be wired to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and commission.
40% only of the cost of the Bonds may be paid on application, the balance to be paid on receipt of the Bonds.
The Bank is also ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the scrips.

G. TISDALL,
Manager,
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.
Hongkong, 30th March, 1916. [490

EXHIBITION OF WAR WORK

An exhibition of the work which is being done by the Hongkong Association of Women War Workers was held at the City Hall yesterday morning, and attracted a goodly attendance of the general public. Amongst those present were:—H.E. the Governor and Lady May; the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Mr. G. T. Edkins, Mr. N. J. Stabb, and Dr. Harston (representing the War Charities Fund, which has now undertaken financial responsibility for the work), Miss Joseph (of the Jewish Work Party), Miss Graham (of Kowloon Dock Work Party), Mrs. Green (of "Our Little Bit" Workers' Society, Kowloon), Miss Graham and Miss Laurence (of the Government Civil Hospital), Miss James (of the Matilda Hospital), Mr. Edwards (of the Gaol, who offered many useful suggestions), Lady Rees Davis, Lady Ho Tung, Mrs. Ho Fook, Mr. Justice Gompertz, and Mr. Stodart Kennedy.

The visitors were received by the Committee and Workers, including Mrs. Stabb, Mrs. Gompertz, Mrs. Phelips, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Edkins, Mrs. M. J. D. Stevens, Mrs. Pierpont, Mrs. Stockhausen, Mrs. Carmichael and Mrs. Dowbiggin.

Specimens of flannel and cotton garments together with the Authorised War Office models were shown by Mrs. Stabb's Class; bandages (of which 36,000 have been sent away) by Mrs. Phelips' class; mosquito nets by Mrs. Carmichael's class; and woollen garments by Mrs. Dowbiggin's class. Stands for the models were kindly lent by Messrs. Powell, Ltd. Close inquiry was made into the system of working, and general satisfaction was expressed.

It is hoped to hold another similar exhibition before the hot weather sets in, as it is desired to give the public every opportunity of judging for themselves how the money they subscribe is expended. and contributions of white flannel trousers for conversion into cholera belts will be very gladly received.

CHINESE CHILD KILLED BY MOTOR-CAR.

DRIVER CHARGED WITH MANSLAUGHTER.

At the Magistracy yesterday, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, a Chinese chauffeur named Ho Kit, *alias* W. Jones, was charged, that, being the driver of motor-car No. 28, on the morning of the 31st March, he did feloniously kill a Chinese eight-year-old boy named Chan Mui by knocking him down with his car in Gap Road, Morrison Hill.

The Hon. Mr. C. McI. Messer (Captain-Superintendent of Police), who prosecuted, said that the motor-car was taking a party of T.K.K. officials to Taikoo Dock in order that they might go out to the *Chiyo Maru*, which had struck the rocks. The obvious inference was that they wanted to get to the Dock quickly. A boy and a man were walking along the road in the same direction as the car. It was said that no warning hooter was sounded, and the car dashed along and knocked down a small boy, afterwards skidding into the gutter. Altogether the car took 45 feet to stop, having regard to the skidding. Ten miles an hour was the limit in Victoria, and there was a danger signal near the spot, where, presumably, they would have to go less than the maximum speed. Experiments were conducted with the same car and a Chinese driven from the same Garage on a similar surface, under the eye of a police expert. The car was sent along at from 10 to 12 miles an hour, and was pulled up in 15 feet. He thought his worship would have no doubt that the car was travelling at more than 10 miles an hour when the accident occurred.

Mr. J. V. Braga, passenger clerk in the local office of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, said the Company engaged the car to take them to Taikoo Dock, where a launch would be ready to take them to the *Chiyo Maru*. They took a car because it was quicker. They first saw the boy about 20 yards off the top of the Gap Road. He was walking on the left hand side of the road, with several other Chinese. The boy ran across the road and then ran back, the right hand lamp striking him in the back. So far as he remembered the hooter was sounded. The car was about 12 yards away from the boy when the brake was applied. The speed just before the accident would be about 12 miles an hour.

Mr. Messer—Were any instructions given to the driver to hurry up?—No, there was no special hurry at all.

Further evidence was called, and the case was remanded.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CHINESE LANGUAGE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—With reference to the article in this morning's paper by Professor Middleton Smith, I am sure that, as a former member of the staff of King's College, he will be glad to hear that he has done but scant justice to that society, as I am able to say of my own knowledge that previous to the War, from 1911 to 1913, at any rate, there was already in operation in England, i.e., at King's College, under the auspices of the China Association, "a really virile system of teaching the Chinese language"—the teacher being the late Professor the Rev. G. Owen. There were at that time at least twenty students.

Professor Smith speaks of it being necessary to engage a *young* Englishman. I can assure him that, despite Professor Owen's years, there could have been no more enthusiastic and inspiring teacher of Chinese. And I believe that his successors at King's College are equally effective, though they could not be more so.

I will close these lines, which I have written in justice to King's College out of admiration of the late Professor Owen, by emphasising the point that the best teacher of Chinese to Englishmen is an Englishman, unless the native teacher has an exceptionally good knowledge of English.—I am, sir, Yours truly,

C. THORNE.

FORMOSA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

[CONTRIBUTED.]

The Formosa Industrial Exhibition—the first of its kind to be held in the island—was to be opened at Taihoku on the 9th inst., and is to last a month. The official opening, however, will take place on the 18th inst., when the ceremony will be performed by Their Imperial Highnesses, Prince and Princess Kanin, the former bringing especially gracious messages from the Emperor.

According to advices from Formosa, this [illegible] function ever held there. No pains or expense have been spared in making the arrangements, and, bearing in mind Japanese traditions and thoroughness in all such matters, there is no doubt that the venture will be crowned with success.

Since introduction of the Japanese *régime* in 1895, the island has made rapid progress, politically, commercially and industrially, and the whole aspect of the country has undergone a magical transformation. To give an account of all that the new rulers have achieved for Formosa during the last two decades is not within the scope of a short article. Suffice it to say that the Japanese had a colossal task in hand when they undertook the colonization and expansion of Formosa, and that their efforts have met with unqualified success any old resident can testify to this, and evidences of it are patent enough everywhere from Keelung to Takao, so that he who runs may read.

The present Exhibition has been inspired by a desire on the part of the Formosan Government not only to make known the actual conditions and potentialities of the island under their administration, but to forster industrial activities, to further develop the resources of the island, and to give a fillip to trade in general.

Taihoku, where the Exhibition is being held, is the seat of the Government. The city proper is typically Japanese, possessing fine roads, handsome buildings, well-laid-out parks, broad avenues and, but for a preponderance of the Chinese element, all the colour and atmosphere of a Japanese city like Tokio or Osaka on a smaller scale.

The Exhibition building is the newly-erected Government offices, an imposing five-storey edifice covering nearly two acres of ground. For the purposes of the Exhibition, however, this is inadequate, and the Botanical Gardens have consequently been called into requisition. These cover an area of over 20 acres, and accommodate special buildings, among which is the China-and-South-Seas Hall, the largest of all, set apart for specimen exhibits of produce and manufactures from Japan, Korea, Saghalien, Kwangtung Province, South China, Hongkong, Indo-China, Siam, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, Philippines, India, Australia and the South Sea Islands.

Visitors from Hongkong are sure to find a great deal of absorbing interest in this Exhibition, as well as enjoy a delightful sojourn in a country which has been aptly named the "Island Beautiful."

A.E.S.

GOLF.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

VISITORS' CUP.

The Eclectic competition for the above Cup played at Fan Ling during the months of February and March resulted in a win for Lieutenant F. Kinchin Smith. The best cards returned are as follows, half handicaps deducted from the Eclectic score:—

Lieut. F. Kinchin Smith	65	6	59
Mr. E. Golland	72	8	64
Mr. F. Maitland	77	12	65
Mr. E. B. Reed	74	9	65
Capt. C. Campbell	66	Scr.	66
Mr. H. P. Winslow	72	6	66
Mr. E. Carpmael	74	8	66
Mr. S. H. Dodwell	69	2	67
Mr. C. H. Soper	73	6	67
Mr. A. E. Crapnell	76	9	67
Mr. H. I. Jones	75	7	68
Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson	74	6	68
Mr. A. B. Raworth	75	6	69

The entrance fees totalled $275, a cheque for which amount has been sent to the Hon. Treasurer of the War Charities Fund.

RAILWAY CUP.

The semi-final of the above competition resulted as follows:—

Mrs. Crawford beat Mrs. Maitland by 1 up.

Miss Rodger beat Mrs. Davison by 1 up.

DEEP WATER BAY MIXED FOURSOME BOGEY COMPETITION.

The result of this competition in which 54 couples took part, was as under:—

Winner of First Prize:—Mrs. J. Rodger and Mr. J. D. Kinnaird 1 down.

Tie for second and third prizes:—

Mrs. Wilson and Mr. Lampman	2	"

Other Results:—

Mr. and Mrs. Carlton	3	"
Mr. and Mrs. Davison	3	"
Mrs. McKenny and Mr. Tanner	4	"
Mrs. Butlin and Mr. S. H. Dodwell	4	"
Mrs. and Mr. F. Maitland	4	"
Miss Gordon and Mr. T. A. Loughlin	5	"
Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher	5	"
Mrs. Taylor and Mr. K. M. Cumming	5	"
Mrs. Griffin and Mr. J. Rodger (Junior)	6	"
Miss Lammert and Mr. Mitchell	6	"
Mr. and Mrs. J. W. C. Bonnar	6	"
Mrs. Hay and Mr. R. Sutherland	7	"
Mr. and Mrs. Anderson	7	"
Miss Edkins and Mr. Edkins	7	"
Aitken	8	"
Mrs. Arthur and Mr. F. Bevington	9	"
Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hancock	9	"
Mr. and Mrs. Greaves	10	"
Miss Robertson and Mr. Thorne	10	"

HONGKONG C.C. TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

NISBET BEATEN IN CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES.

Ng Sze Kwong defeated H. A. Nisbet in the semi-final of the Open Championship Singles yesterday after a magnificent exhibition of tennis, 6-3, 4-6, 6-3, 8-6.

The Chinese displayed splendid form. He is a cool, wary, and very clever player, and executed some brilliant shots which evoked the involuntary admiration of Nisbet himself. For the most part he was content to remain on the defensive on his base line, and allow Nisbet to force matters, but occasionally he came up to the net and got through his opponent's defence by some extraordinarily accurate placing. Nisbet gave away a considerable number of valuable points by faulty services, and the occasions on which he got his fast service over the net were fewer than those when he failed. The back-hand play of the young Chinese was splendid. He rarely failed to return Nisbet's powerful volleys, though sometimes his returns were a trifle "streaky." Ng Sze Kwong won the two games of the opening set, but Nisbet drew level after some pretty net play. The Chinese, however, eventually won the set in comparative ease by 6-3.

The second set was productive of some of the best tennis witnessed for quite a long while. Nisbet won the first three games straight away. Both players were enthusiastically applauded by the large number of spectators for beautiful shots. Ng Sze Kwong won the next three games, making the score three all, and then established a lead. Nisbet drew level, after some exciting passages, literally "by the skin of his teeth," and won the two last games and the set:—6-4.

The third set was a ding-dong struggle. With the score at three all, the Chinese got in some sparkling shots, and won the three succeeding games and the set by 6-3.

Ng Sze Kwong won three games successively in the final set, and then Nisbet rallied. He contrived to compel his opponent to do most of the chasing, and set traps into which the less experienced player sometimes fell. Nisbet observed that the weak point in the game of the Chinese was his failure when trying to smash, and he frequently returned the ball high into the air, for his opponent to bring down into the net. The seventh game saw the score 4-3 in favour of the Chinese. In the tenth game Nisbet got on even terms, and then was warmly cheered for taking the lead after some very clever play. Hereabouts the Chinese had been less careful than is customary with him, but he pulled himself together, and won the next three games, the set, and the match by 8-6. His success was greeted with warm applause.

S. E. Green, owes 30, meets N. E. Kent, owes 15, in the semi-final of the handicap singles (a) this afternoon.

"HUMPTY DUMPTY."

A LARGE AND ENJOYABLE TEA PARTY.

There was a full dress rehearsal of "Humpty Dumpty" or "The Greedy Knave" at Mt. Austin Theatre, the Peak, yesterday afternoon when the opportunity was taken of entertaining the children of the navy, military and police, some 200 being present. Tea, cakes and crackers were supplied in abundance, and the members of the Hongkong Club, who provided the means for entertaining, would have been more than gratified had they heard the sounds of laughter and jollity which prevailed throughout the whole afternoon.

With regard to the performance of "Humpty Dumpty" there is no doubt that it will be a huge success, and those who attend will be surprised at the degree of excellence to which, under skilful training, the children have attained both in singing and dancing and in carrying out the various parts. Those who are fond of children and are at the same time lovers of juvenile theatricals should not miss the opportunity of seeing the play which is to be presented at a matinée this (Thursday) afternoon at 5.15, and again on Saturday, at 9.15 p.m. The band of the Police Reserve will be in attendance.

The proceeds of the entertainments are to be devoted to the Veterans' Club, and on account both of the deserving object and of the high merit of the performance itself it is hoped that there will be crowded houses.

SHIPPING NOTES.

NEW STEAMERS FOR P. AND O.

Leading shipbuilding firms on the Tyne and the Clyde are, it is understood, estimating for one or more steamers of about 500 ft. in length for the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company. The vessels have to be of the most modern type, and suitable for the special requirements of the P. and O. service.

"SENEGAMBIA" REALISES £73,000

The *Senegambia*, of 3,780 tons, which was built at Hamburg, in 1895, was sold by Messrs. C. W. Kellock & Co. for the very high price of £73,000, equivalent to more than £19 per ton gross. As a Hamburg-Amerika steamer, she was captured and taken into Hongkong, and has since been worked on behalf of the British Government. The first bid was £50,000. Like the *Polkerris*, which was put up for auction a week previously, the *Senegambia* was bought for French account. British, French, Belgian, and Italian buyers were allowed to bid. It was estimated by brokers that before the war possibly about £20,000 might have been offered for the *Senegambia*.

LIFE IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

The following account of the state of affairs in Constantinople, is told by a Greek professor and an Armenian lawyer:—

People go about the streets of Constantinople mute, frightened, and afraid of being suspected and generally tired of everything.

The court-martial is in session every day, distributing death sentences wholesale. Fifteen or twenty persons are sent to the gallows daily. The executions usually take place in the square of Bajazet, which is come to be known as Massacre Square. The inhabitants avoid crossing it, and the only persons who approach it are curiosity-seekers. The Armenian lawyer said that two days before he left the city he crossed the square as three men were being executed. Two were Greeks and one an Armenian. They were hanged in the presence of the public.

Things could hardly go otherwise in a city like Constantinople, swarming with willing spies. The German hold on Constantinople is ensured by the presence of 20,000 German troops, and a similar number is garrisoned in the Dardanelles and Asia Minor. Apart from this, the military garrison, the Germans are assisted by an army of spies. Provisions continue to be scarce, and prices are very high. The Germans are sending only ammunition and guns, telling the Turks to depend on themselves for bread and other food.

The Sultan is described as a mere instrument in the hands of the Germans. There are reports that he is trying to become oblivious to everything by drinking heavily. He is said to be more often drunk than sober.

INTIMATIONS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

TELEPHONES 1741-1742. ESTABLISHED 1850.

NEW STOCKS OF

BROWN

"WALK-OVER"

SHOES

IN VICI KID AND TAN CALF.

THEY ARE COMFORTABLE,

STYLISH, HARD WEARING, AND FIT

PERFECTLY.

"INTERWOVEN" SOCKS

IN LISLE AND SILK

85 cts., $1.50, $1.85 per pair.

THE ONE THIN SOCK

THAT REALLY WEARS.

THE LATEST IN

WASHING TIES FOR KNOTS AND BOWS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

[21

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer		$6.00
Return " "	(available also for return by day steamer)	11.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer		5.00
Return " "		9.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

THURSDAY, 13TH APRIL, 1916.

8 a.m. *HONAM*. | 8 a.m. *HEUNGSHAN*.
10 p.m. *FATSHAN*. | 5 p.m. *KINSHAN*.

FRIDAY, 14TH APRIL, 1916.

8 a.m. *HEUNGSHAN*. | 8 a.m. *HONAM*.
10 p.m. *KINSHAN*. | 5 p.m. *FATSHAN*.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. *SUI TAI*, Tons 1,651. | S.S. *TAISHAN*, Tons 3,006.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 16TH APRIL, 1916.

The Company's New Steamship

"TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's WING LOK STREET WHARF at 9 a.m., and return from Macao at 3 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.

S.S. *SUI AN*.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 p.m.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. *SAINAM*, 588 tons, and S.S. *NANNING*, 569 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or *vice versa* by the Company's direct Steamers *LINTAN* and *SANUI*. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,

Hotel Mansions (First Floor), opposite the Blake Pier. [123

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Club will be held in the Club House, Happy Valley, on MONDAY, the 17th April, 1916, at 5.30 P.M., for the following purposes:—

To receive the Report and Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1915.

To elect the Officers and Committee for 1916.

To transact any other business.

By order

T. W. HILL,
Acting Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1916. [5.5

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of the late JOHN EDWARD GRESSON, deceased.

ALL CREDITORS and others having Claims against the Estate of the above deceased are requested to send them in to me, the Undersigned, on or before the first day of June, 1916.

B. D. F. BEITH,
Attorney for the Administratrix,
Care of JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
Hongkong.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1916. [137

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED—AT ONCE.

A YOUNG LADY who would act as Cashier in a first-class establishment. References required. Hours from 8 p.m. to 11 p.m. daily. Dinner and refreshments provided free. State terms to

COSMOS,
c/o "Hongkong Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, April 13th, 1916. [556

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

HANDICAP SINGLES (A) SEMI-FINAL:—
S.E. GREEN (owe 30) v. N. E. KENT (owe 15), TO-DAY (THURSDAY), at 4.45 P.M., on Centre Court.
Hongkong, 13th April, 1916. 557

TO LET.
For June, July, August.

NO. 129, THE PEAK. FULLY FURNISHED FOUR ROOMS, Electric Light, Hot and Cold Water laid on.
For particulars apply to—
No. 12,
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 13th April, 1916. [550

TO LET.
From 1st June to 31st October.

A FOUR-ROOMED FURNISHED HOUSE in Hart Avenue, Kowloon.
Please apply to—
"HOUSE,"
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Hongkong, 13th April, 1916. [551

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE FIRST GYMKHANA MEETING of the Season will be held at HAPPY VALLEY on SATURDAY, the 15th April, 1916, commencing at 3.15 P.M.
The Charge of Admission will be $1 for others than Members of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB or GYMKHANA CLUB.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half-Price.
The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1916. [552

HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD., will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., Pedder Street, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of April, 1916, at 12 o'clock Noon, to transact the ordinary business of the Company.
By Order of the Board,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1916. [522

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATE No. 1065 for two Shares, $100 paid up, numbered 6886/6887, standing in the Register in the name of MOCK MUN PO, having been declared LOST, Notice is hereby given that unless the said Certificate is produced to the Society on or before the 13th July, 1916, A NEW CERTIFICATE for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Society as null and void.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 13th April, 1916. [554

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
TO-DAY (THURSDAY),
the 13th April, 1916, at 11 A.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vœux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
SUNDRY
VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CURIOS, &c.,
Removed to Sale Rooms for Convenience of Sale,
Comprising:—Bedsteads, Wardrobes and Toilet Tables, etc., Dining Table and Chairs, Large Dinner Service, Glass and Plated Ware, Large Blackwood Round Table, Chairs, Stands, etc., 2 Electric Fans, etc., etc.,
ALSO
Two finely Carved Ivories on Silver-mounted Stands, Bronze and Brass Figures and a collection of Old Native Weapons, including 2 Old Brass Native Guns.
(Particulars from Catalogue.)
TERMS:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 13th April, 1916. [555

WANTED.

A HOUSE STEWARD.
Apply to—
THE SECRETARY,
HONGKONG CLUB.
Hongkong, 8th April, 1916. [531

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE HAVE This Day REMOVED our Offices to 2nd Floor, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, Chater Road (premises lately occupied by Messrs. Bradley & Co., Ltd.).
UNION TRADING CO.
Hongkong, 8th April, 1916. [536

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

THE POSTPONED LADIES' DAY and presentation of Prizes will take place at the Club House, North Point, on SATURDAY next, April 15th, on which occasion the Commodore and Members of the Club will be AT HOME" to their Friends from 3 to 6 P.M.
The presence of the Ladies is specially requested.
T. A. LOUGHLIN,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1916. [544

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.

THE following Competitions will be held over FAN LING during the Easter week-end, i.e., 21st to 24th April, 1916:—

FOR MEN.

A Competition will be held on Friday, 21st inst.
Conditions:—18 holes Medal play under handicap.
The best 16 cards returned in this Competition will qualify to play off in a MATCH PLAY COMPETITION which will commence on Saturday morning and finish on Sunday afternoon: two rounds of 18 holes each to be played both days. In the Medal play stage a Prize will be given for the best nett score returned, and one for the best scratch score returned. In the Match play stage the winner and runner-up will receive prizes.
Entrance Fee $1.00.
The draw for Friday's play and the times of starting will be published in this paper on the 20th inst.

FOR LADIES.

An 18 holes "Tombstone" Competition will be held over the RELIEF COURSE on Saturday, 22nd inst.
For the purposes of this Competition the Ladies "Bogey" will be considered as 96 (18 holes). Competitor adds her Handicap to the "Bogey" score and when she has played that number of strokes (i.e. 96 plus handicap) she places a peg, bearing her name, where her last shot finishes. Care should be taken to assure that the exact number of strokes is played. The score for each hole is to be marked on the card.
Competitors have the option of competing in the morning or afternoon, and may play the 18 holes straight off, or 9 holes at a time. Competitors must arrange with whom they shall play.
Entrance Fee $1.00.

MIXED FOURSOMES.

A Mixed Foursome Competition will take place over the 18 holes Course on the morning of Monday, 24th inst.
Competitors must arrange their own partners and the couple with whom they shall play.
Conditions:—18 holes Medal play, under handicap.
Entrance Fee $2.00 per couple.
Times of starting will be published on Thursday.

DRIVING, AND APPROACHING AND PUTTING COMPETITION.

On Monday afternoon a Driving, and Approaching and Putting Competition will be held on the RELIEF COURSE. This Entries for the various Competitions close on 17th inst., and should either be made on the lists provided in the various Club Houses, or POSTED to Mr. K. M. CUMMING, care of Nestlé's Milk Company.
By order of
THE COMMITTEE.
Hongkong, April 13th, 1916. [558

THE 6% INTERNAL LOAN OF THE 4TH YEAR OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC (1915).

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Second Payment of the 6% Internal Loan of the 4th Year of the Chinese Republic (1915) will fall due on the 12th of April of this year. The detailed regulations governing the payment of interest of the said Loan have been published in the *Government Gazette*. Pamphlets containing these regulations may be obtained on application to the establishments authorised for the payment of interest. The following is the summary of the regulations:

1. Payment of interest commences on 12th of April, 1916.
2. Organs in China authorised to pay interest:—
   a.—All Magistrates' Yamens
   b.—The Head and Branch Offices of the Bank of China and of the Bank of Communications.
   c.—The reliable agents of the above-mentioned two Banks.
3. Organs in foreign countries authorised to pay interest:—
   a.—All Chinese Legations, Chinese Consulates, and all Offices of the Chinese Resident Commissioners.
   b.—Branch Offices of the Bank of Communications. In foreign towns where no such branches exist, foreign banks are authorised to pay interest.
   c.—All Chinese Chambers of Commerce, Guilds and Public Organs organised by Chinese.
4. Method of claiming interest. When claiming interest, the bondholder must cut down the matured coupons and present them at any of the above-mentioned organs. The said organs after examining the coupons will then pay interest and keep the coupons so paid. But the holder of $1,000 bonds or $10,000 bonds must not cut down the coupons themselves, as the said bonds must be examined first by the organs concerned.

The matured coupons can be used as cash in payment of land tax. The interest of the coupons is expressed in term of "big dollar and if it is required to be converted into taels or copper cash, then the rate of exchange for different districts will be fixed and posted in conspicuous places by the various Financial Bureaux concerned.
The cancelled coupons (No. 1) of each bond must be cut down at the time when the coupon No. 2 is presented for payment in cash or in payment of land tax, and to be handed over for cancellation together with coupon No. 2. The Public are requested to read the detailed regulations governing the payment of interest which are obtainable at any of the authorised organs above mentioned.

By Order,
THE BUREAU OF NATIONAL LOANS.
516

PUBLIC COMPANIES

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-THIRD ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, No. 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 18th April, 1916, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1915, and of declaring Dividends, &c.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 8th April to 18th April, 1916, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 7th April, 1916. [532

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTIETH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, No. 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 18th April, 1916, at 12.15 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1915, and of declaring Dividends, &c.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 8th April to 18th April, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 7th April, 1916. [533

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Head Office of the Company, No. 4, Connaught Road, Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of April, 1916, at 12.30 P.M., for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, passing as an Extraordinary Resolution the following Resolution, that is to say:—
"That the name of the Company be changed to 'BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.'"
Should the above Resolution be passed by the requisite majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a Second Extraordinary General Meeting which will be subsequently convened.
Dated this Seventh day of April, 1916.
By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 7th April, 1916. 534

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, on THURSDAY, 27th April, 1916, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1915.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 27th April, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. PEMBERTON,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1916. [515

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST.

TRANSFER RECEIPT Nod. 1217 issued to Mr. LAU IU CHUNG for Transfers of 700 Shares in this Company into his name, having been Mislaid, Lost, or Destroyed, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Receipt is produced at this Office within 30 days from the date hereof, the Certificates for the said Shares will be delivered to the said Mr. LAU IU CHUNG, and the Transfer Receipt will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.
For the HONGKONG TRAMWAY Co., LTD.,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 24th March, 1916. [451

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

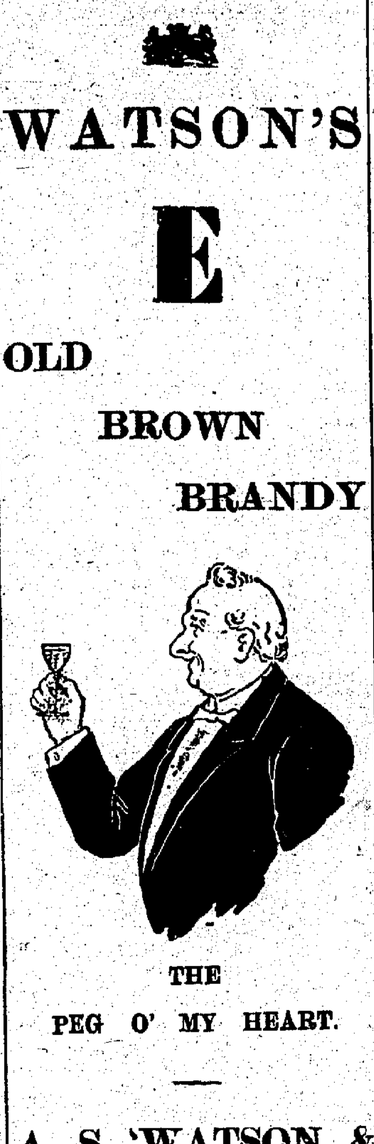
NOTICE.

Certificate No. 2959 for 20 Shares, $100 paid up numbered 3921/3935 and 9476/9480
Certificate No. 2960 for 20 Shares, $100 paid up numbered 6016/6025 and 9746/9755.
Certificate No. 2961 for 20 Shares, $100 paid up, numbered 6361/6380.
Certificate No. 2962 for 20 Shares, $100 paid up, numbered 6381/6400.
Certificate No. 2963 for 20 Shares, $100 paid up, numbered 6401/6420
standing in the Register in the name of GEO. RICHARDSON & COMPANY, LTD., having been declared LOST, Notice is hereby given that unless the said Certificates are produced to the Society on or before the 3rd July, 1916, NEW CERTIFICATES for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificates will thereafter be held by the Society as null and void.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 3rd April, 1916. [506

NOTICE.

THE remainder of the passengers' baggage from the "CHIYO MARU" has been safely landed on Tam Kan Island. Owing to the very heavy seas this baggage cannot at present be brought to Hongkong, but same will be landed here as soon as weather conditions permit.
Passengers who have not yet received their baggage are kindly requested to report to the Offices of the TOYO KISEN KAISHA regarding such missing baggage, furnishing the following particulars:—
Description of baggage
Number of packages.
Cabin Number.
Forwarding Destination (if desired).
K. DOI,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, April 5th, 1916. [515

INTIMATION



MARRIAGE.

ELMORE—WALSH.—At H.B.M. Consulate-General, Shanghai, on 6th April, before Sir Everard Fraser, K.C.M.G., and afterwards at the Union Church, by the Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A., John, second son of Mr. and Mrs. John S. ELMORE, of London, to Nora, second daughter of the late J. B. WALSH and Mrs. WALSH, of Shanghai.

DEATHS.

ANDERSEN.—At the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, on 6th April, Ann, wife of the late Captain Neils Peter ANDERSEN, aged 62 years.
FLETCHER.—At Shanghai on 7th April, Doris Albina, only child of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. FLETCHER, aged 4 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VŒUX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 13TH APRIL, 1916

CHINA'S TEA TRADE.

DURING recent years the possibility of infusing fresh life into China's moribund tea trade has frequently been discussed. The Hankow Trade Report for 1912, for example, said: "It is long since primitive methods and the policy of *laisser faire* have relegated the teas of China to a position in the world's markets inferior to those of Ceylon and India. Russia remains the only country in which China teas can be said to be predominant, and, if present conditions continue, the loss of this market also can be only a question of time. The Hunan Government has now devised a scheme the principle of which is to induce an improvement in the quality by limiting the quantity of tea for export. This is to be effected by establishing a monopoly embracing the packing and the marketing of the finished article to the foreign-buying buyers *at a fixed price.*" Experience shows that monopolies do not usually tend to benefit trade, and it is difficult to see how the concentration of the trade into the control of one organization would do more to improve the quality of the tea than had been done by free competition. This, however, is by the way; the decline of China's tea trade does not need to be demonstrated, but it is of interest to observe how little grasp of the essentials of the subject the Chinese officials had. When the whole trade needed to be overhauled from the sowing of the seed to the firing and packing, all they could suggest was a monopolist association to control the sales. The last few months have seen what may possibly be a moving among the dry bones of the China tea trade, and the export figures for 1915 will probably be far in advance of those for several years back. This renewed activity is certainly not due to the adoption by the growers of better methods, nor to any improvement in the quality of the product; still, we are not surprised that the Chinese tea traders want to push this small advantage as far as possible. This desire is seen in the establishment of the Chinese Tea Association under Government auspices, but even in this case the published aims of the Association do not show a real grasp of the essentials of the problem, and give far more consideration to advertising methods than they do to the scientific selection of stock and to the improvement of growth and preparation. It may well be doubted whether there is any hope for a restoration of the China tea trade to its old footing. India and Ceylon have captured so large a portion of the world's markets that China's tea trade can never be more than a fraction of what it was before she let slip her opportunities, and, even if some extraordinary concatenation of circumstances did succeed in restoring China to her old proud position, she would speedily forfeit it again in the same way as she did in the past. Lack in the selection of stock and in its cultivation, with a consequent deterioration of the leaf, was the prime cause of China's deposition, and what inferior quality could not achieve in this respect was accomplished by wholesale adulteration. We recall this because now no sooner have circumstances given a temporary encouragement to the tea trade in China than the same old evils manifest themselves. The Wenchow correspondent of a Shanghai paper, for instance, writes: "It is reported that during the coming tea season the local producers are likely to be left severely alone by the buyers, as the amount of adulteration that took place last year was almost without precedent." The evils are quite capable of being eradicated; the Guilds could easily stamp out adulteration and raise the quality of the product to a definite standard if they made, and enforced, a rule that a distinctive chop should be given to tea attaining this standard and to no other. It is, however, perfectly evident that *laisser faire* is far too deeply rooted for this ever to be effected by the Chinese dealers themselves, who will go on preferring quantity to quality and so losing both. It may seem ridiculous to suggest that China must go to foreigners to learn how to grow and prepare one of her own products that they only know of from her, but that seems to be the logical deduction, especially in view of the good results that have attended the working of the Cotton Anti-Adulteration Office. But, in any case, the evil has gone on so long now, and China has been so effectively thrust aside, that only a limited advance can be looked for even under the best of conditions.

A mail for Europe *vid* Siberia closes to-day at 3 p.m.

The ordinary general meeting of the Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd., is advertised for the 19th inst.

The first Gymkhana meeting of the season is announced to take place at Happy Valley next Saturday afternoon.

The Royal Hongkong Golf Club have arranged a series of Competitions to be held over Fan Ling during the Easter week-end, full particulars of which will be found in our advertising columns. On Friday, the 21st inst., there will be a competition for men, 18 holes medal play under handicap, and the best 16 cards returned in this competition will qualify to play off in a match play competition which will commence the following day, Saturday, the 22nd inst., and finish on Sunday afternoon. There will be two prizes awarded in each competition. On Saturday, the 22nd inst., there will be an 18 holes "Tombstone" competition for ladies over the Relief Course. On Monday morning the 24th inst., a mixed foursome competition has been arranged and the afternoon will be devoted to a driving, and approaching and putting competition for both ladies and gentlemen. In this last case Post entries will be accepted. The entries for the other competitions will close on the 17th inst., and should either be made on the lists in the various Club houses or sent to Mr. K. M. Cumming, c/o Nestlé Milk Co.

The Committee of the Territorials' Entertainment Fund acknowledge with thanks the following contributions:—Francis Dillon, $50; F. H. T., $10; and Shanghai Dahlia, $10.

By kind permission of Mr. F. C. Jenkin, Deputy Superintendent of Police (Reserve), the Police Reserve Band will perform at the forthcoming children's play at the Mount Austin Theatre to-morrow and on Saturday.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks the following donations to the funds of the hospitals:—Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., $50; W. Dickson, $10; S. E. Green, $10; C. H. Gale, $10; G. Ludin, $10; W. A. Dowley, $5.

HONGKONG BANK FRAUD.

A CHINESE PRINTER'S "GREAT ADVENTURE."

The hearing was resumed before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Magistracy yesterday of the case in which William Pomeroy is charged with conspiring with others to defraud the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, aiding and abetting in the forgery of two cheques for sums amounting to $8,000, and with assisting in the uttering of the same.

Mr. G. N. Orme (from the Attorney-General's Department) prosecuted. Defendant, who is not legally represented, pleads guilty.

The Hon. Mr. David Landale deposed that the signature on the two cheques produced were not his.

Li Sam, master of a Chinese printing shop, detailed the circumstances of his connection with the defendant, Pomeroy, and the Portuguese Ribeiro, and how he was engaged on a commission basis to do "business" for the pair. He related that he was asked by Ribeiro, who said that "his friend Mr. Landale" wanted some gold leaf, to go to a gold leaf dealer's shop and ask the price for 150 taels of gold-leaf. The master of the shop told him that such a quantity would cost $8,000 odd, but he would require payment in bank-notes and not by cheque. Ribeiro said "his friend" had not sufficient in Hongkong banknotes, and had only Manila notes, so they would have to wait until the banknotes could be obtained at the Bank on the Monday.

Mr. Orme said this was apparently part of the bluff. It appeared that Ribeiro obtained a pass to go away to Macao on the Saturday, and he found he could not go. He again applied for a pass for the Monday, and did not like to apply again on the Tuesday, so he went to Macao without the money.

Witness said he was told to go to the City Hall on the Monday, and there he met the defendant and Ribeiro. The latter went into a convenience, and then called to witness to come there. Ribeiro said the cheques had been written out, and produced two cheques from his trousers' pocket. He instructed witness to cash them at the Bank, and to take the money either to the second floor of No. 31 or to the third floor of No. 35, Des Vœux Road Central, and, if Pomeroy could not be found there, he was to go to the Sincere Company's premises. Witness cashed the cheques, and saw Pomeroy at the Sincere Company's, handing over the money as required. Pomeroy gave him $40 "as salary" and $20 to pay his expenses to Macao. Defendant said they were going to commence business in Macao, and told him to go there and meet Ribeiro at the Boa Vista Hotel.

Witness went into great detail concerning his trip to Macao, enlarging with evident relish on his experiences there, and the Court found difficulty in restraining him.

Mr. Orme—This is a great adventure for this man, and he does not want to leave out anything.

Witness ultimately reached the point of his return to Hongkong, on instructions. He went to see Pomeroy at the latter's family house, but could not find him on the first occasion. On the second occasion he met "a foki" (Mr. Soares), who said he would take him to the man, but he took him to the Police Station instead! (Laughter.)

His worship—Do I understand that some of this money has been recovered?

Mr. Orme—Only $55, which was taken from this witness. None of the $500 notes have been found.

After further evidence, defendant was committed for trial.

The Victoria Printing Press ask us to state that Li Chan, one of the witnesses of the Hongkong Bank fraud case, was never employed by the firm.

THE WAR.

PROGRESS OF VERDUN BATTLE.

NEW ALLIED NAVAL BASE.

BRITISH GRENADE FIGHTING.

PORTUGUESE SUCCESS IN EAST AFRICA.

GENERAL STAFF'S REQUIREMENTS.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE VERDUN STRUGGLE.

COMPOSITION OF GERMAN ARMIES.

LONDON, April 11th.
12.45 p.m.

The *Times'* Military Correspondent discloses the composition and distribution of the German Armies attacking Verdun.

He says that eight and a half divisions are engaged on the left of the Meuse and twenty-two on the right bank, with only two reserve divisions available. All the others have been drawn into the fight and have been severely mauled. Twelve divisions have been taken out of the line, patched up and sent up again.

The central fact of the situation is that the Germans are unable to conduct an offensive on the whole of the Western Front. They have two strong groups of forces at Verdun and north of the Somme respectively, while the rest of the front is lightly held. It is not doubted that the position causes deep anxiety to the German command.

Possibly serious events are impending on the British Front, as the Germans may be tempted to desperate action by our inactivity. The French are confident in their ability to deal with the attacks on Verdun and are quite content to allow the British to hold up thirty-four German divisions on their front without attacking the latter.

ENEMY REVERTS TO MASSED FORMATIONS.

TWO ARMY CORPS FAIL DISMALLY.

PARIS, April 11th.
1.35 p.m.

The French evacuation of the Bethincourt salient led the Germans to think that their chance had at length come to break through and they reverted to their method of attacks by massed formations in broad daylight, which they had abandoned since their disastrous losses early in the battle, thus giving the French artillery a splendid chance, of which they fully profited.

Each of the three attacks was made with forces of two Army Corps and failed dismally.

HEAT OF BATTLE MAINTAINED.

INFANTRY ATTACKS AND VIOLENT BOMBARDMENTS.

PARIS, April 11th.
4.15 p.m.

The German offensive at Verdun continues.

To-day's *communiqué* reports that the Germans at dusk yesterday attacked Deadman Hill. Liquid fire was again used by the enemy. The attack, which debouched from Crow's Wood, was repulsed by a curtain of fire and infantry fire, except to the east, where the enemy gained a footing in some small portions of trenches.

East of the Meuse, the Germans attempted, in the course of the night, to drive us out of the trenches taken by us these last few days to the south of Douaumont. This attempt, which was also accompanied by sprays of liquid fire, sustained a bloody defeat.

A violent bombardment is again raging in the Douaumont-Vaux region.

There is some hurricane artillery fire in Woevre.

We felled a German aeroplane at Badonvillers. Both aviators were killed.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ANOTHER EFFORT NEAR VAUX.

INTENSE DISCHARGE OF "TEAR" SHELLS.

PARIS, April 12th.
1.50 a.m.

The evening *communiqué* says:—North of the Aisne our artillery shelled a strong enemy marching column, inflicting heavy losses.

Our artillery was most active in Argonne against the whole enemy front.

There was a heavy bombardment of our front from Nort Homme to Cumieres on the west of the Meuse, but no infantry action.

The Germans on the east bank of the Meuse, after violent artillery preparation, concluding with an intense discharge of "tear" shells, attacked at four o'clock in the afternoon our trenches between Douaumont and Vaux, and gained a footing in some advanced lines, but they were immediately driven out by a counter-attack, in which we captured 100 able-bodied prisoners.

A French Air Squadron twice bombed the stations of Nautillons and Brieulles, and also an emplacement of a 380-millimetre gun.

STRUGGLE FOR MINE CRATERS

LONDON, April 12th.

A British *communiqué* says:—Grenade fighting in the craters east of St. Eloi continued on Monday night with varying fortune. We hold three craters, but not the other two at present.

The enemy to-day exploded mines north-east of Vermelles, damaging a portion of an old crater, but without altering the situation.

There was considerable artillery activity opposite Wytschaete and unimportant artillery engagements near Souchez and east of Ypres.

In the course of eight air fights yesterday our machines drove down an enemy aeroplane without sustaining loss, but one of our aeroplanes during the day was brought down by gun-fire.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MORE STEAMERS SUNK.

LONDON, April 11th.

The following steamers have been sunk:—

Margam Abbey (British), *Santanderino* (Spanish), and *Caledonia* (Danish). Four persons on the *Santanderino* were drowned.

[The *Margam Abbey* was built in 1907. She was owned by Messrs. Williams and Mordey; her tonnage was 4,471.

The *Santanderino* was built in 1890. She was owned by MM. de Arrotegui; her tonnage was 3,946.

The *Caledonia* was built in 1898. She was owned by Dimpsk. Hafnia Aktios; her tonnage was 1,815.]

The British steamer *Ellaston* and the Italian steamer *Union* have been sunk. The crew of the former were rescued.

A message from Penzance says the *Union* was sunk by a submarine. The crew, it is believed, have been saved by a French destroyer.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FASTEST AEROPLANE IN WORLD.

PARIS, April 11th.

A new French aeroplane has been made which is the fastest in the world and is declared to easily outmatch the Fokker.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

NEW ALLIED NAVAL BASE OFF GREECE.

"A PURELY DEFENSIVE MEASURE."

ATHENS, April 11th.

The British and French Ministers have informed the Premier of their intention to land forces on the island of Kephalonia, westward of Greece, to establish a Naval base. They gave assurances that the Greek sovereign right would be respected.

The Premier made a firm protest, and an animated conversation followed. Afterwards Sir C. Elliot (the British Minister) had an interview with the King.

An Allied *communiqué* announces that the establishment of this Naval base is a purely defensive measure.

SOLIDARITY OF ALLIES.

MR. ASQUITH ON HIS VISIT TO ROME.

LONDON, April 11th.

In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith, referring to the recent great Allied Conference in Paris, emphasised that the results were to re-affirm the solidarity of the Allies, establish the complete identity of their views, and insure unity of action. His visit to Italy was signalised by a most striking manifestation of the traditional Anglo-Italian friendship, which brotherhood in arms had served to demonstrate. (Cheers.)

FRENCH TRIBUTE TO BRITAIN.

PARIS, April 11th.

The French Press, commenting on the King's Speech on the 10th inst., pays a tribute to Great Britain's—and especially the Colonies'—splendid efforts to succour the French. "Millions of men are flocking to the Colours. They are splendidly equipped, and are daily taking over a bigger task, while the Navy maintains the mastery of the seas."

ALLIES' MUNITIONS CONFERENCE.

LONDON, April 11th.

At a Munitions Conference of the Allies, to be held in Rome in May, Mr. Lloyd George hopes to attend and it is probable that he will.

ALLIES AND HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, April 11th.

France has assured Holland that neither France nor her Allies ever intended to violate the neutrality or territory of the Netherlands.

BRITISH BUDGET CONCESSIONS.

LONDON, April 11th.

In the House of Commons, the second reading of the Finance Bill was passed unanimously. The Government intimated that it was prepared to modify the railway ticket and match taxes to meet the objections.

WIMBLEDON BYE-ELECTION.

LONDON, April 11th.

The Wimbledon Conservative Association has adopted Sir Stuart Coats as candidate in succession to Mr. Henry Chaplin, who was recently raised to the Peerage. He will probably be opposed by an attested married men's candidate.

THE ECONOMIC BLOCKADE.

LONDON, April 11th.

In the House of Commons Sir Edward Grey said that the economic blockade of enemy countries was being fully maintained in every way.

SPY SHOT IN LONDON.

LONDON, April 11th.

A spy was shot in London to-day.

BRITISH AIR COMMITTEE DIFFERENCES.

LONDON, April 11th.

Mr. H. J. Tennant said he understood that two members of the Air Committee had resigned. There had been differences of opinion, but no friction.

The Under-Secretary evidently referred to Lord Derby and Lord Montagu of Beaulieu.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENERAL STAFF'S REQUIREMENTS OF MEN.

PLAIN STATEMENT TO CABINET.

LONDON, April 11th.

The *Times* understands that the Chief of the General Staff and the Military Members of the Army Council have furnished the Cabinet with a very plain statement of their requirements of men.

A sub-committee of the Cabinet is investigating the recruiting. It consists of Mr. Asquith, Mr. McKenna and Mr. Chamberlain. It is hoped that the Committee's findings will be available by the end of the week.

The Cabinet's decision will probably be taken on the 17th inst. and there will be a debate on the 18th.

No crisis is now anticipated, though as a result of a meeting of the Unionist War Committee held to-day, Sir Edward Carson will probably give notice of a motion in favour of general compulsion.

EAST AFRICA CAMPAIGN.

PORTUGUESE TROOPS' SUCCESS.

LOURENCO MARQUES, April 12th.

The Portuguese Expeditionary Force occupied Kronga, in German East Africa, on the 10th inst.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

LONDON, April 11th.

The following promotions are announced in the *Gazette*:—

Raja Sir Baldeo Singh of Poonah, Honorary Major; Captains C. R. Bradley (4th Cavalry), J. A. Chamier (33rd Punjabis). Squadron Commanders and Temporary Majors of Flying Corps.

Captain D. Rainsford Hannay (53rd Sikhs), Balloon Officer.

Major W. A. Fetherstonhaugh, Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General, Temporary Lieut.-Colonel.

Captain A. H. Jukes (9th Gurkhas), Brigade-Major.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

LONDON, April 11th.

In the House of Commons, on the Committee stage of the Bill transferring the management of the Imperial Institute to the Colonial Office, Sir J. D. Rees moved that four members of the Executive Council should be appointed by the Secretary of State for India and two by the Raj.

Mr. D. Steel-Maitland said that similar representations had been made by Mr. Chamberlain. Therefore it was proposed that one of the nominations made by the Colonial Secretary should be subject to the approval of the Secretary for India and the Raj, as an adequate representative of Indian interests. It was also hoped that Lord Islington would give additional representation of India on one of the sub-committees by which the work of the Executive Council would be carried out to deal with Indian affairs.

Sir J. D. Rees thereupon withdrew his amendment.

INDIAN ECONOMIC COMMISSION.

LONDON, April 12th.

In the House of Commons Mr. Austen Chamberlain said that if any native State wished to have advice concerning the Economic Commission he did not suppose the Raj would object to giving it.

INDIAN HOSPITAL AT BRIGHTON.

LONDON, April 11th.

The Corporation of Brighton has published a souvenir of the Indian Hospital. It includes translations in Urdu and Gurmukhi, and a splendid illustration.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE.

LONDON, April 12th.

It is announced in the *Gazette* that Dr. David Hooper, formerly Curator of the Indian Museum at Calcutta, has been elected President of the British Pharmaceutical Conference.

[HAVAS SERVICE.]

GUNS BUSY ON GREEK FRONTIER.

SALONIKA, April 9th.

Artillery engagements are extending between Ghevgheli and Doiran.

RUSSIAN OPERATIONS.

PETROGRAD, April 9th.

A *communiqué* says:—In Galicia we broke the very important offensive of the Austrians east of Podhaitze.

In the Caucasus, the Russians are now 25 kilometres distant from Trebizond.

GERMAN SHELL CASE AT SHANGHAI.

DISPOSAL OF THE AMMUNITION.

Judgement as to the disposition of the ammunition seized on March 25 in Ferry Road—the Chinese in whose custody the articles were found being discharged—was given on Friday in the Shanghai Mixed Court, by Mr. Grant Jones, British Assessor, with whom sat Magistrate Yu.

Mr. Grant Jones said:—

We have to-day to consider and determine the disposition of the ammunition found by the police in the possession of the five accused, who were before the Court of Wednesday last. In dealing with this question we are bound, in the interests of the community and in view of the unpleasant discoveries that have recently been made in the French Concession and in this Settlement, to exercise the utmost caution. I am in entire agreement with counsel for the prosecution when he says that the circumstances attending this seizure are most suspicious. Mr. Fritz Sommer, sole owner of Telge & Schroeter and Vice-Consul for Norway at Tientsin, pays us a flying visit in connexion with a transaction, which on the face of it would appear to be of trifling importance, namely, the transfer of four guns and 800 rounds of ammunition to the Chinese authorities. He and the man Thomsen, on whose premises at No. 1 Yu Yuen Road the ammunition was stored—in direct contravention, be it noted, of By-law 33—personally supervise the delivery of the cargo. For the purpose of conveyance to the place on the Soochow Creek, where delivery is to be made, they hire a van and five coolies from a Mr. Konig of 25 Gordon Road for a period of two hours, at the exceptional remuneration of $20. Although the day is fine they carefully cover up the cases with canvas.

POLICY OF BLUSTER.

These two foreigners, when confronted by the police, act in a highly suspicious manner and attempt to bluster the matter out. The same policy of bluster was pursued by Mr. Sommer in the witness box. On a pretext of the flimsiest nature he refused to disclose the nature of his arrangement with the Chinese Government. On an equally flimsy excuse, namely, that it had been discourteously thrown back at him by the Captain Superintendent of Police, which we are, moreover, assured on behalf of that officer is not true, he refused to produce to the Court the *huchow* which is alleged to cover these goods. We are well able to understand this reluctance in the light of other evidence before the Court. The purchase by the Ministry of Marine was of four guns and 800 rounds of ammunition in 44 cases and for these articles only was the *huchow* originally issued. Instructions to receive these 44 cases only were sent to Vice-Admiral Wong, of the Kiangnan Dock. At the time of the seizure, however, 35 other cases had been inserted in the *huchow*, while among the ammunition seized were 18 cases of pistol ammunition which formed no part of the purchase by the Chinese authorities. Very curiously also the document furnished by Admiral Wong to the officer, who was to take delivery, authorized the receipt of both lots, of 44 and 35 cases respectively, 79 cases in all, and we have to draw the attention of the authorities to this discrepancy. So far as the 35 cases are concerned the *huchow* is apparently a forgery.

There is before us an application by the Chinese authorities that the eight cases of shells, as forming part of the material purchased by the Ministry of Marine, be handed over to a duly authorized representative of the Government, and this application can, I think, be granted. It is ordered that these eight cases be delivered up to such person as shall present a written authorization from the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs to receive the same.

DUM-DUM BULLETS.

Of the smaller ammunition which was also, according to Mr. Sommer, destined for the Arsenal, more than half is of the type known as "dum-dum." We are not satisfied that the destination of this cargo was as alleged. It is matter of common knowledge that there is unfortunately a state of civil strife existent in this country, and we cannot countenance the possibility of this ammunition, the use of which is prohibited under the Hague Convention, to which China is a party, falling into unscrupulous hands. We order that it be confiscated. The remainder should be detained by the Police pending application for its release by a proper Chinese or Consular authority.

I wish to say I have to commend the prompt and entirely correct attitude of the police officers concerned. In these days every honest citizen, whatever his nationality may be, will welcome the utmost vigilance on the part of the police to investigate every transaction, which may, in any way, be subversive of the peace and good order of this Settlement and the neutrality of this country.

PHOTOGRAPHY FROM THE SKY.

HOW IT IS DONE.

[BY AN AIR PILOT.]

The camera cannot lie!

Either the negative is clear and distinct in detail or it is blurred and useless.

A map, on the other hand, is liable to numerous errors either of designing, printing, or reading. The designer may not be accurate with his altitude, a distance may have been misjudged, a landmark may have been overlooked, or a landmark inserted which does not exist. The block may be cut badly, the colours may run, the printer may err—but the camera cannot lie.

Therefore for military observation work, where it is of the utmost importance that every little detail should be accurate, when a wrong altitude may mean the loss of a battery, a misjudged distance many valuable lives, a regiment, a brigade, or even an army corps, and a false landmark the loss of a battle, or of a campaign, or even of a war, the camera negative is the observer's best friend.

In 1858 a Frenchman named Nadar, at considerable trouble and with no small degree of expense, fitted into a captive balloon a small round orange-coloured tent, lined with black; this tent was intended to be used as a darkroom, and in it he proposed to develop the photographs he was to take when the balloon was let up.

* * * * * *

From an altitude of some fifteen hundred feet he obtained really excellent results. But a leakage of coal gas from the neck of the balloon above completely spoilt his plates. Three years later King and Black, two enterprising New York photographers ballooning over Boston on a clear day, at an altitude of about eight hundred feet, obtained some excellent panoramic views of that city.

About the same time Negretti returned from Italy, where he had been experimenting arduously, to London, and in similar manner succeeded in obtaining negatives of practically every district and landmark in the vicinity of the metropolis.

Camera work from above next came into prominence during the American Civil War, when it proved to be extremely useful to the Northern States armies for scouting purposes. An amateur aeronaut named Lowe placed his balloon and his personal services unreservedly in the hands of General McLellan. The balloon was a captive one, and at a thousand feet up he was so far successful as to obtain clear results as far as Manchester, on the extreme west, and the Chickahominy, on the extreme east. When his exposures were developed the disposition of the enemy's cavalry, infantry, and artillery positions stood out in bold relief, also all his earthworks.

* * * * *

Lowe invented the principle of map-reading which is used by all observers of the present day—namely, that of dividing the face of the map into a definite number of spaces by means of transverse lines at regular distances. These spaces are then lettered, so the district in the top left-hand corner would be A, that in the top right-hand corner B, in the bottom left-hand corner C, and so forth. The spaces made by the lines were numbered 1, 2, 3, etc. Thus a reading would be given, instead of "Enemy's heavy artillery immediately in rear of Richmond," "Enemy's artillery position, AID67."

However, even with the best maps which could be supplied, the results were not nearly as satisfactory as those obtained by the use of the developed negatives. The perspective of the former as regards the latter was incomparably worse; differences in altitude could not be distinguished with such ease, and rivers, woods, buildings, churches, etc., were less easy to define. Therefore it was determined to combine and to work with map and photograph together. The district on the map was covered by the lens of the camera, and the developed negative was compared with the map.

* * * * *

Many plans have been put forward to do away with the human observer entirely, the most notable of which was a somewhat complicated idea in which there figured a camera with a rotating prism. The prism supported the plates and was rotated by means of an electric current governed by a switch on the ground below. It proved, however, impossible to photograph any particular spot, added to which something was always going wrong with some part of the delicate machinery. Therefore the idea was abandoned for another and more complicated scheme, which required seven cameras. These seven cameras were to be placed in a large wicker-work basket in such positions that six of them pointed through specially made openings in the sides and one pointed downwards through the floor; by this means a complete panorama was obtained. This plan has since been adopted by the British, French, and German military authorities.

* * * * *

Light and atmosphere, though of great importance for successful photography on the earth, do not there play the important part which they do in aerial work. For instance, the usual negative is obtained by allowing the sun's rays to be reflected off the object to be photographed on to the camera lens, and these rays from the sun have to pass through a fairly dense atmosphere before reaching the object; and in the case of aircraft they have to be again reflected through the dense atmosphere, made up of particles which not only reflect but absorb light, back to the shutter of the camera.

It was thought at first to be impossible to operate a camera in an aeroplane or a seaplane owing to the excessive vibration caused by the engine; but this theory proved wrong, for, given a reliable instantaneous shutter, a clear day, and agreeable atmospherical conditions, really excellent results can be obtained.

Modern conditions have modernised methods. To-day a large camera, remarkable for the strength and the clearness of its perspective and improvements of all kinds (though what these improvements are one is not permitted to state) is fitted in the base of the fuselage so that the lens will be pointing at right angles with the earth. This is a most important detail, for should the camera be at the slightest angle past 90deg. the picture will be out of focus in certain parts.—*D.*

Gaddes Palmer & Co.
The China Merchants of the East

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
"SQUARE BOTTLE"
WHISKY.
UNVARIED FOR OVER
150 YEARS.
THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN
1745.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG:
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.
[38

SEVERE ATTACK OF BARBER'S ITCH

Face Like Badly Cooked Lobster. Cheeks and Neck Fairly Smothered With Small Red Spots. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Face as If Never Known Ringworm.

62, Norbury Court Rd., Norbury, London, S. W., Eng.—"About eight years ago the barber scraped my face rather badly and made it very sore. In a week or two, having had to be shaved every day, I found my cheeks and neck fairly smothered with small red spots. A couple of months showed that it had got very much worse and I was told that I had a severe attack of barbers itch. After trying treatments for several months I finished up with them with a face like a badly cooked lobster.

"After eighteen months of this I noticed the Cuticura Soap and Ointment at the chemists and decided to try them. The effect of the treatment was really astounding for my face stopped irritating. In less than six weeks my face was as if it had never known the rash. That was six years ago and the trouble has never shown again." (Signed) R. Reynolds, Jan. 21, 1914.

The regular use of Cuticura Soap for toilet and bath not only tends to preserve, purify and beautify the skin, scalp, hair and hands, but assists in preventing inflammation, irritation and clogging of the pores, the common cause of pimples, blackheads, redness and roughness, yellow, oily, mothy and other unwholesome conditions of the skin.

Samples Free by Post

Although Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers throughout the world, a liberal sample of each with 32-p. Skin Book will be sent free upon request. Address post-card: F. Newbery & Sons, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London.

42-5

HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

with wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison, which defies all the remedies you have tried. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease, if allowed to continue, will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not; try the Grasshopper Treatment; which is a sure and certain remedy in cases of Bad Legs, Ulcerated Joints, Housemaid's Knee, Poisoned Hands, Abscesses, Glandular Swellings, Carbuncles, Bunions, Sores, Insect and Dog Bites and all Skin Diseases. Send at once to the Drug Stores for a box at

GRASSHOPPER
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Prepared by ALBERT, Albert House, Faringdon Street, London, England. Price in England 1/12 and 2/9 per box.
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FOR NERVOUS EXHAUSTION

LOSS of MEMORY and DEBILITY and to from the NERVES

CHAPOTEAUT'S
PHOSPHO-GLYCERATE OF LIME
It increases vital energy and nerve force, cures *Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia, Insomnia*, and *nervous diseases* in adults and children.
IN CAPSULES, IN WINE, AND IN SYRUP

48-41

VISITORS AT HOTELS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

Mr & Mrs A. E. Adair
Miss Athol Anderson and maid
Miss P. Ashwell
Mr R. L. Atkinson
Mr H. Murray Bain
Mr W. G. Ball
Mr J. H. Baring
Mrs E. R. Bellhos
Mr R. E. Bellios
Mr C. D. J. Bell
Capt E. Bent
Mr C. W. Berwick
Mr Ed. Bergman
Mr H. Bickerton
Mr R. J. Birbeck
Mr & Mrs R. W. Black
Mr J. J. Bleeker
Mr E. C. Bray
Capt B. Branch
Mr R. Buchan
Mr T. J. Burns
Mr G. Burstein
Mr W. W. Castle
Dr F. di Canevi
Dr H. Chambers
Mr C. Champkin
Mr H. Clark
Mr & Mrs C. W. Clark
Capt C. Plunkett Cole
Mr H. A. R. Conant
Mr J. H. Congdon
Capt J. Cogan
Mr N. Croucher
Capt J. Dewar
Mr W. H. Davies
Mr & Mrs F. E. Davis
Mrs C. I. Derham
Mrs & Miss Dykes
Mr D. R. Douglas
Mr R. K. Douglas
Master A. Douglas and nurse
Miss M. E. Duffy
Mr James Finlay
Mr Denmam Fuller
Miss A. Dardin
Mr W. Farley
Mrs A. Fraser
Mr N. C. Galluzzi
Capt G. Gamtrill
Mr A. W. V. Gibb
Mr J. Gibb
Mr V. Gouldbourn
Mr & Mrs J. Gould
Mr A. G. Gordon
Mr & Mrs P. J. Gray
Capt T. P. Hall
Mr & Mrs W. A. Hannibal
Mr G. Hamel
Mr G. Harper
Mr E. E. V. Harrop
Mrs T. Heyward Hays
Mr H. F. Hiscock—
Mr & Mrs Hiotor
Mr A. Hicks
Mr & Mrs Hickling
Mr W. J. Hodge
Mrs A. E. Hodgins
Miss M. E. Holliley
Mr A. Stelton Hooper
Mr S. L. Horrobin
Mr J. St. C. Hunt
Mr H. A. Jones
Mr E. M. Joseph
Mrs H. D. Kneedler, 3 children and maid
Dr A. E. Knoderer
Mr C. Lauritsen
Mr J. Law
Mr A. Ledeboer
Mr M. I. Levy
Miss Linck
Mr C. Little
Mr S. Longfield
Mr G. H. Lomas
Mr J. M. Lopes
Mr & Mrs J. V. de Mattos and child
Mr K. Mackenzie
Mr C. H. Macnatt
Mr B. Markham
Miss Manners
Mrs R. B. Mann and son
Dr & Mrs O. Marriott
Mrs G. W. McClelland and 2 children
Mr & Mrs McLay
Miss MacLeish
Mr D. McMurray
Mr B. K. Mehta
Dr G. W. McKean
Mr J. Merecki
Mr & Mrs G. Moffat
Miss Moffat
Mr W. Moore
Mrs R. Nash
Mrs Nuspratt
Mrs L. C. O'Donnell and 2children
Mr J. Ormiston
Dr & Mrs Pearse and child
Capt & Mrs L. F. Pike
Mr & Mrs Pitzipios
Mr A. F. Pfiffner
Mr A. Pleijsier
Mr & Mrs H. or Poorter and child
Mr A. B. Purves
Mr & Mrs K. Ramsey
Mr E. H. Ray
Miss F. Reay
Dr & Mrs Reynolds
Dr & Mrs G. Rosh
Mr & Mrs J. R. Shaw
Mr & Mrs T. W. Simmons
Mrs M. Slade
Mr C. S. Speyer
Mr & Mrs Smith
Mr & Mrs Smith
Mr & Mrs Somerton
Mr A. B. Sorensen
Mr J. Stalker
Mr & Mrs Stratton
Mr J. M. Taveres
Mr W. R. H. Taylor
Miss Temple
Mr A. L. Todt
Mr E. M. Tozer
Mr Trowbridge
Mr W. J. Tregonning
Mrs J. H. Wallace
Mr E. A. Watson
Mr Wilde
Mr A. H. M. Wiseman
Mr G. G. Wood

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Mrs Russel Almond
Mr C. Bannerman
Mrs Barclay
Mr & Mrs T. S. Cheng
Mr C. Fritz
Mr T. van de Graaff
Mr T. N. Gregory
Mr E. Grieve
Mr & Mrs Hammes and children
Mr & Mrs Wm. Jackson
Mr J. Joseph
Mr A. Lambden
Miss E. G. Lamtden
Mr W. D. Lee
Mr H. Murphy
Mr E. C. Norris
Mrs Olden and child
Mr Offhause
Mrs W. C. Passmore
Mrs Pearman
Mr W. J. Pringle
Mrs R. A. Ramsay
Mr J. F. Reid
Mr C. E. Richardson
Dr & Mrs S. Sams
Mr J. Sim
Mr F. M. Sowers
Miss Square
Mr E. M. Sleigh
Mr C. Starkey
Mr H. Thornton
Mr & Mrs J. B. Underwood
Mr A. C. Vermeulen
Mr Van Vliet
Mr D. H. Wechel
Mr H. Wynmalen

PEAK HOTEL.

Mr & Mrs F. B. J. Adams and child
Mrs Bowdler
Mr & Mrs Carmichael
Mr F. W. Cary
Mr & Mrs C. D. Casulli
Mr & Mr Fenelra
Mr E. C. Gale
Mr & Mrs Adam Gilson
Mr & Mrs B. A. Hale
Mr F. A. Haseland
Mrs T. J. R. Johns
Mr Lee Jones
Mr N. Linder
Mrs J. A. Martin and children
Mr W. E. Orsborn
Mr & Mrs V. Meines and child
Mr V. L. Perkins
Mr C. Skott
Mr & Mrs Grant Smith
Mr & Mrs A. Findlay Smith
Mr & Mrs A. S. Sorenson
Mr G. E. Stewart
Mr H. J. Verney
Mr & Mrs Vivian Findley Smith
Mr & Mrs David Wood

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BAGUIO.

"THE CLOUD-KIST CAPITOL OF THE PHILIPPINES."

His Excellency the Governor is right about the attractions offered by Baguio; I can endorse every word that he uttered on the subject for the very good reason that "I've bin there," and, for the benefit of those who have not yet experienced that pleasure, I append a short history of the seven happy weeks I spent there a few years ago.

The heading I have chosen was the title of a most interesting booklet compiled by Chauncey McGovern, a well-known friend of many of our cousins at Manila and a very good friend of mine to boot, but owing to its strictly phonetic spelling I was not able to discover—(didn't like to ask for fear of exposing my ignorance)—whether the Kist had any relation to our Scotch friends' description of a church organ as "A kist o' whistles" or whether it was the other Kist that depends, I am told, on close proximity. Anyway it doesn't matter much, as it has no such relation to clouds as our Peak has, the climate from, say, November to May being well-nigh perfect. From dawn to noon, bright, clear fine weather; from noon to four or five in the afternoon sharp showers, which on that fine gravel soil, dry up in no time; then fine until noon next day. And this happens with a regularity that you can almost bet on and hope to win—it did, anyway, all the seven weeks I was there.

For good sailors the trip down to Manila is a nice rest; for others, 'most times it is purgatory, the only consolation being that it doesn't last long. On arrival I stayed at the old Metropole Hotel, which has made me thankful to the man who has built the beautiful new Manila Hotel. The daily trains for Baguio start pretty early in the morning—something after 6 if I remember rightly—though there is a bi-weekly express which leaves time for the day to get aired and for lazy people to get ready. Anyway, after one night at the Metropole I was up early and glad to be in the train *en route* for Baguio. Every pull of the train takes you up and up, the air getting lovelier every minute and you wondering how you ever felt tired and languid. At Camp One, glorious big motor-cars are waiting to take you up the famous zig-zig of the Benguet Road. How I wish I could show you the photo I have of that same road! The car I got on had six Catholic priests aboard, and, in answer to my query as to whether it wasn't rather tempting Providence to take so many Jonahs along, I was told that these good Fathers brought luck wherever they went, and certainly they were a pleasant crowd to be among. One of their many courtesies was to show me an altitude measurer they had, and it was interesting to see how much higher we got every ten minutes or so.

On arrival at the Pines Hotel, which was crowded, our American cousins were right courteous in seeing that I got as good accommodation as was possible—people whom I had never seen before and hadn't been introduced to went to interview the Hotel Bureau to this end! The accommodation available eventually turned out to be a small room smelling strongly of kerosine, explained by its being situated next to the lamp room. It contained two beds, and I was told that should another lady guest arrive I should be asked to share the room with her; all this with grave politeness that admitted of no argument, though at first the proposition took my breath away. Still, I was out for experience, and have many pleasant memories of the female cousins who stayed with me for a few nights on end and left me always feeling the richer for having known them. His Excellency is perfectly right; it does one worlds of good to get out into new surroundings and have the corners brushed off. Of course, in normal times there are suites of nice rooms with bath-room attached, and a glorious view, but this was the year when the Teachers' Summer Camp was fixed at Baguio. Since the exodus of so many of the rulers I doubt if anyone would be asked to use the room I had.

Having travelled a fair amount, I have got a little careless as to the whereabouts of hand luggage, usually leaving it to the care of others, which I did in this instance, but the manager of the hotel assured me it would arrive when I wanted it. It didn't, however! Bedtime came, and, a box of hats and a bundle of umbrellas not serving any useful purpose at that juncture, I slept happily in a counterpane filched from that other bed, but nothing seemed to matter in that beautiful cool air.

At dawn I was awakened by the patter of the quick feet of those cousins of ours going past my door, and heard them assuring each other so earnestly that if they "didn't get a move on they'd sure lose right out," that I began to get up, too, for fear the same sad fate should overtake me. Outside I discovered all the world mounting small ponies and bound for appetite-producing rides. After breakfast I discovered that the hotel had an extensive stables of little quiet ponies for beginners and quite reasonably good mounts for experienced hands, and though at some stages it was not a dignified process, I soon learned enough riding to get endless pleasure out of my morning jaunts. For the elderly there are comfortable little calasas; for the enterprising, motor-cars with glorious roads to travel on. The Country Club extends a hearty welcome to all the strangers and makes a pleasant rendezvous after a morning's exercise. Trips still higher up to Mount Santo Thomas—2,000 feet higher to wit—make another pleasant experience. Even if you do meet a thunderstorm and your pony and yourself get covered with leeches in a forest primeval, all of which leeches have to be picked off, still it's fine.

The Observatory at Mount Mirador is well worth a visit, every kind of instrument for measuring atmospheric change and disturbance being there for all to see, its functions clearly explained by those in charge. You can see just where an earthquake is by the jigging of the big measurer, ascertain the force of the wind last Tuesday and when the next typhoon may be expected, how hot it was in the sun on Sunday, and a hundred and one other interesting things.

Baguio is the Matoppos of the East. On this big plateau you feel that you are indeed on the top of all the world. Five thousand feet is some way up, you know, and to add to this some wise person has built a large verandah at the front of the Hotel Pines so that all may enjoy the wonderful sunsets for which the Philippines are justly famed. They are truly gorgeous. At first I could not imagine why everyone dressed for dinner at what seemed to be such an absurdly early hour, until I discovered that it was to get on this vernadah and enjoy the sunset. Another instance of the advantage of getting out of one's usual rut of habit.

Other jolts my well-brought-up English mind received, for outside the window of the Pines Hotel Bar was a glorious bed of mint, so green and fresh and fragrant that my domestic thoughts flew at once to vision of cold lamb—English lamb, mind you, which is not to be sneered at—and mint sauce, but I was informed that this was grown for the delectation of those who indulge in a quiet mint julep; was told, moreover, that they had a No. 1 Mixer on the premises; had caught him and kept him, but I didn't dare to test his abilities, being so well brought up. More amusement for our cousins, but they were kind hospitable folk. They teazed the little "Britisher" unmercifully at times about her two little islands, Hongkong and England, for which she would never apologise, maakee how glaring their faults; asked which was the biggest anyway, and so on; but never shall I forget their kindness to a stranger in a strange land. The best they had was hardly good enough for me, and the day will be a happy one for me when I can begin to return some of their kind courtesies, which were as varied as their bright minds. Help at the very beginning of the trip in translation in the Railway Station; a share of an apple tart at San Fernandez; the loan of riding clothes while mine were smoking; a hand at bridge on a wet afternoon, and a standing invitation to every one of their many dances—Tacky Dance and all, which, as well as a change, was a very great pleasure. Long life to these cousins of ours!

I forgot to mention the good tennis courts that one may play on. Also, as a fine instance of woman's work, Mrs. Kelly's School for Igorotte children, which must be visited, as here one may make quite a unique addition to the list of Eastern curios obtainable, for she has taught these brown brothers of ours to weave their gay materials into very useful things, though that does seem, on reflection, to deny the *raison d'être* of the beautiful, for which I apologise. The costume of the Igorottes will astonish the new arrival considerably, as will, also, their pleasant invariable greeting along the road, of "Good morning" to all comers. I liked everything but the Dog Market. It seems horrible to slaughter a dog as you would a pig, for food, and not nearly so humanely, either, as our poor piggies are despatched. I have no doubt that our cousins are doing the best they can with this dificult problem, and very possibly it is one of the instances where a wise tolerance has to be exercised, but it hurts all the same. In my dreams I see those long strings of dogs being led to their death.

To descend to practicalities, the charges at the Pines Hotel are most moderate, the food fair—though no fresh milk is obtainable, rinderpest preventing the keeping of cattle, I believe—hence, the dogs for the flesh food of the natives—and attendance moderate, though one gets so energetic that that does not seem an important item. Mind! everything is different from Japan, but change is rest and help, too.

'BIN THERE.

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE IN PARIS.

BARON SAKATANI'S OPINION.

Baron Sakatani, Ex-Mayor of Tokyo, who is said to have accepted the appointment to represent Japan at the economic conference of the Allies to be held in Paris, says in an interview:—

"That Japan has decided to send a delegate to the conference is a matter for congratulation, for such will enhance the position of Japan among the world's Powers and ensure her future prestige.

"It is reported by some that the economic conference has been suggested to counteract the German-Austrian movement to form a central Zollverein, but such an act of the Central Powers would seem impossible because the plan would involve not only Germany and Austria in the main, but also Turkey and various Balkan States. The plan has, thus far, not yet materialized, and it is not necessary to counteract such a movement which is not in any definite form.

"It is premature to say that the conference will result in the conclusion of an economic alliance. As the questions to be discussed will include questions having a very important bearing upon international finance and economy, the delegates will certainly require considerable time before it can reach to a definite conclusion.

"It is suggested that the conference will discuss questions relating to the international money circulation. Such questions may be taken up in the conference; but in my opinion, one of the important questions will be to discover means of adjusting war loans by the mutual help of these countries, because, though every country is held responsible for the redemption and the payment of interest of the war loan, it cannot be denied that the means of adjustment, such as the conversion to cheaper rates, may better be attained by the mutual help of the nations concerned. It is wise, as well as necessary, that the Allies should have a proper understanding in working out this task.

"It is also pointed out by some that the Conference will discuss the tariff question. So far the attitude of the British government as to whether it will cling to the time-honoured free trade principle or whether it will yield to necessity, is not known, but save for England it is possible to think that the Allies may agree to impose after the war special maximum rates upon the imports from Germany and Austria. Such, if realized, would no doubt deal a serious blow in German and Austrian industries. The report that the Allies will be represented by their Ambassadors in Paris is not true. Every country will appoint a special delegate. Since the meeting is in the nature of a conference, it is necessary that the nation should always be kept well informed of what the conference will achieve, and also it is necessary that if anything definite is decided upon that the government and people should unite for the attainment of the object."

GOVERNMENT AND VOLUNTEERS.

OFFICIAL RECOGNITION.

The Parliamentary Correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* wrote on February 25th:—

The Government have decided to grant official recognition to all the forces which have been affiliated to the Central Association of Volunteer Training Corps under the Volunteer Act of 1863. The importance of this step at the present crisis cannot be over-estimated. The immediate effect will be to bring the Volunteer Training Corps under the control of the War Office, and employ them for home defence, thereby relieving Regular troops for more active service overseas.

WAR OFFICE ATTITUDE.

Soon after the outbreak of the war, large numbers of patriotic men all over the country came forward and offered their services as Volunteers for home defence. The Government gave the movement no encouragement, perhaps rightly thinking at the time that it might interfere with recruiting. That reason, it is claimed, has now disappeared.

These corps, established in every centre throughout Great Britain, were really not organized or effective. In due course Lord Desborough and other gentlemen established a Central Association, which was recognized to this extent, and this extent only. In a letter to Lord Desborough, the War Office appointed the Central Association as the authority to which the various corps could be affiliated. The corps when affiliated were afforded the privilege of using a brassard with the letters, "G.R."

No status was given to the corps. They could guard buildings of importance, munition factories, fire stations, and railway bridges; but if any mishap occurred they must bear the brunt themselves—they had no legal position or remedy. In this predicament, the Marquis of Lincolnshire laid before the House of Lords an Enabling Bill, giving the War Office full control over the corps. The measure was received with every sympathy. Lord MacDonnell, with the benevolent approval of Ministers, formulated an amendment extending the Bill to Ireland. With this alteration the project came to the House of Commons, but, after many vicissitudes, it remained there shelved for the rest of the session.

AID TO RECRUITING.

The idea that the Volunteer Training Corps would interfere with recruiting has been completely falsified. They helped the Derby scheme in every possible manner; and there is probably not a man amongst them who has not a valid reason for not serving with the Colours. They have not asked the Government for a single penny. But they wanted fuller recognition—all the recognition that was conferred upon the great Volunteer movement of the last century.

In a letter to Lord Desborough, in Sept. last, the Under-Secretary of State for War paid this tribute to the Central Association:

I am writing to say that now the Volunteer Training Corps Association is completing its first year of work, Lord Kitchener would like to take this opportunity of expressing to you, and your association, and all the Training Corps which he represents, his thanks and appreciation for the valuable work which both you and they have carried out during the past year. I would especially refer to the assistance given by the corps in finding recruits and recruiting for the Army generally, and at the same time for the way in which the members of the corps have carried out their drill and training in preparation for, and in anticipation of, any calls that the country may have to make upon their services.

POSITION OF IRELAND.

People of mature years will retain a vivid recollection of the old Volunteer movement—a movement unique in the history of nations. In 1859, on the occurrence of that menace which indicated the possibility of an invasion of our shores, the Volunteer spirit of the people sprang up. General Peel, then Minister for War, realized the meaning of the uprising, and by his advice the Government resolved to accept the services of the men who offered themselves. No promise of pecuniary aid was held out. The Volunteers equipped and trained themselves, and the State accepted their services.

The force grew by tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands. The spectacle astonished the world, and not least Great Britain herself. The Volunteer Act, giving them full recognition, was passed in 1863. The movement practically retained its strength until the dawn of the twentieth century, and then it gave way to the Territorial Force.

It is understood that the recognition now offered by the Government will not extend to Ireland. For the moment it is not known how Ministers will proceed, whether by Bill or by Administrative Act. A Bill is practically certain to raise the Irish difficulty, and it was that difficulty which wrecked the measure of which Lord Lincolnshire was the author.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 13 h to 10th April, 1916.

Day of Week	Date of Month	HIGH WATER H'kong. Mean Time	Height	LOW WATER H'kong. Mean Time	Height
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Thurs.	13	m 7 48	4 5	m 0 31	1 8
		5 45 a	5 3	0 2 a	4 1
Fri.	14	m 7 30	4 7	m 1 6	1 8
		6 39 a	5 0	0 49 a	3 6
Satur.	15	m 7 37	5 1	m 1 37	1 8
		7 29 a	5 1	1 23 a	2 9
Sun.	16	m 7 58	5 6	m 2 6	1 9
		8 17 a	5 1	2 15	2 3
Mon.	17	m 8 22	5 2	m 2 34	2 0
		9 4 a	5 0	2 56 a	1 6
Tues.	18	m 8 48	5 7	m 3 1	2 2
		9 52 a	5 7	3 38 a	1 1
Wed.	19	m 9 17	4 2	m 3 28	2 4
		10 45 a	5 3	4 31 a	0 7

KAISER'S WAR COUNCIL.

HINDENBURG OUTVOTED BY CROWN PRINCE.

The *Russki Invalid*, the official organ of the Russian Army, publishes an account, partly based on a telegram from a Stockholm newspaper, of a Council of War in Berlin at which the decision is said to have been taken to attack Verdun. The purpose of the Council was to discuss the best means of dissipating the bad impression caused by the fall of Erzerum.

The German and Bavarian Crown Princes and Hindenburg and Mackensen took part. The Princes are said to have hotly advocated the move on the French front and proposed to advance against Verdun. Both the field-marshals opposed on the ground that it would be better to develop the operations already planned against the Russian front. It would be necessary, it was argued, if the Princes' plan were adopted, to send to France the reserves designed and specially trained for Russian warfare.

Further, Hindenburg declared his belief that the chances of success are greater on the eastern front; he had not much hope of a favourable issue of the Verdun operations, and pointed out that if the attack failed, thus proving that the new long-range heavy guns are less formidable than has been stated, then the Germans and not Russia would be discouraged and "deprived of that moral support especially required in warfare against Russian troops."

These arguments did not prevail. The Kaiser supported the Crown Prince, and orders were immediately given for the necessary transport of reserves, men, and materials.

The *Invalid* hails this with satisfaction as "another instance of the Allies' ability to prevent the Germans from carrying out carefully elaborated schemes. Three times they have been forced to change their arrangements by the occupation of Salonika, by the Russian advance in the Bukovina, and by the capture of Erzerum. Each time they had hurriedly to send troops in a different direction from that previously intended."

Now, the *Invalid* thinks, the attack in the east cannot begin for some little time, certainly not the attempt which Hindenburg was hoping to make in the direction of Petrograd while simultaneously Mackensen was to make a demonstration on both the strategic and political frontiers of Galicia and the Bukovina. "Maybe when the attacks do begin they will be too late."

THROUGH GERMAN SPECTACLES.

WOMEN'S FALSE GLAMOUR AND UNMARRIED HOSTS.

The Eternal Feminine continues to occupy an extraordinarily large share of the attention of the German newspapers; but unhappily this fact can scarcely be regarded as a sign of grace. Their attitude is still obdurately antagonistic; they seem, indeed, to go out of their way to find new points of attack.

In the average German household woman has always been relegated to a subordinate and all but menial position; she is, in short, the "hausfrau," occupying a status midway between the "owner's" chief domestic and his dog. Contact with nations whose women are treated with tenderness and courtesy has put a thin varnish over the natural boorishness of the German, but it is only varnish after all, and it soon rubs off; with consequences that, in the perversity of their temperament, the Germans make only too patent.

THE WOMAN HATERS.

Having exhausted the Decalogue in their recent indictments of the wickedness of women in war time, they now accuse them of being the cause of the "widespread repugnance to marriage" which is manifested by so many thousands of men throughout the German Empire. Among other journals the *Neueste Nachrichten*, of Munich, has a good deal to say on this subject:—

Occupied in innumerable highly important branches of work on the farms and in the homesteads of Germany, there are thousands of men who, though no longer strictly to be described as of military age, are still relatively youthful and vigorous.

These men are in many instances the embodiment of all that is selfish and unnatural, in that, luxuriating in the sense of irresponsibility, they fight shy of the duty of every healthy man to marry and found a family in support of the State.

This is a class that has frequently been approached on the subject of matrimony by persons in authority who were indirectly acting on behalf of the State. Their attitude, however, was in each case one of complete apathy, if not of actual ill-will, and as the liberty of the subject must be respected in Germany above all, these unpatriotic individuals had to be left to their irresponsible existence.

HUSSIES, ALL!

With anything but a Press so malevolently misogynistic as that of Germany, the matter might very well have been allowed to drop at that point. The *Nachrichten* (and its contemporaries), however, compel themselves to go into details:—

The ground for their unyielding objection to the married state is found in the vanity, the false glamour, the empty-headedness, the worship of silly frippery which have usurped the place of domestic virtue, of modesty, refinement, sympathy, and gentleness among German young women of nearly all classes.

In our opinion there is but one remedy—tax all bachelors to the very utmost limit of their resources, so that even their pipe of tobacco, their pot of beer, their game of "skat," becomes to them an unattainable luxury, and let it be made known to them that if they will enter the portals of Hymen all these fiscal rigours will be relaxed.

This drastic measure to assure the future of the German race is bound to work, and incidentally it will add most considerably to the State Treasury, on which the exigencies of the war are making such stupendous inroads.

THE IMPORTANCE OF VERDUN.

THE CROWN PRINCE'S NEW EFFORT.

[BY MR. JOSEPH REINACH.]

Calais is the objective of the German Emperor, Verdun that of the Crown Prince. If Toulon was still the town "*où du forçat pensif le fer tend les cheveux*" the poet would say that father and son would end there, riveted night and day to the same log in a partnership that would be a worse punishment to them than the galleys, so that, with their hands chained and powerless to injure themselves, they would implore death as a favour, and the favour would be implacably refused them.

The Crown Prince has been placed since the mobilization at the head of the Fifth German Army along the general line of Trèves-Luxemburg-Longwy-Verdun. Less than a year before the war I went over the district under a cloudy autumn sky, and read on the spot, as I had already seen it on the map, one of the demonstrably plain secrets of the German offensive.

When the loss of Alsace-Lorraine laid France open on the east, Verdun became necessarily, with Toul, Epinal, and Belfort, one of the chief points of support for the defensive system of General Séré de Riviere, that is, of our new Vauban's iron girdle. Though the respect of Belgian neutrality and that of Swiss neutrality were still then articles of faith, General Séré also foresaw the creation of great wing fortresses; on the Belgian side, Maubeuge, Rheims, Lille; on the Swiss side Besançon, Dijon, Langres. It is common knowledge how this part of his plan was not developed as it should have been. But our eastern frontier was becoming almost as strong as—I would even say stronger than—the strongest of natural fortresses, the Alps or the Pyrenees. With its vast entrenched camps, its barrier forts, the works on the side of the Meuse of the great Lorraine plains, of the Vosges, and of the Upper Moselle, the eastern frontier could stop invasion. Our armies, provided their mobilization and concentration were rapid, would be able to resist double the forces sent against them. France would be as well protected as before against Germany on the Rhine, the natural frontier between Gaul and Germany, but a ditch which since barbarian times has never been an obstacle to the passage of armies.

The work of Séré de Rivière had hardly been sketched out before Germany appreciated its importance. The Berlin Staff quickly realized that at the outset of a fresh war it would neither be able to pass from Haute-Alsace to Franche-Comté through the gap that was blocked at Belfort nor to slip between Epinal and the ballon d'Alsace by means of the Haute-Moselle, nor to force the grand road from Strasbourg to Toul, nor that from Pont-à-Mousson to Châlons, to come out through the middle way of the Woevre on to Verdun. In any case, it was recognized that the process would only be possible at the cost of an enormous number of men (*cf.* Tenet. "*Les nouvelles Défense de la France*;" Maitret, "*Nos Frontières de l'est.*")

Two lines of invasion alone remained possible, which had been left open of malice aforethought, like terrible mouse-traps, the gap through the lower Meuse, between Dun and Stenay, and the hole through the Moselle, between Bayon and Charmes. The Germans could choose one or the other, but in either case the result would be disastrous.

MISTAKE AND A CRIME.

Hence came the idea of the violation of the neutrality of Luxemburg and Belgium. The great crime against justice arose out of a strategic conception. The argument seemed a good one, like those of Julien Sorel or the Russian Sorel, Raskolnikoff, before their crimes. But the crime was a mistake, for it was that which brought in England, and that at another time would have brought in America, which created a coalition of peoples against Germany, which aroused the conscience of the world, and will rouse that of history throughout the centuries.

The Verdun region has been violently attacked for the last eighteen months by the Fifth German Army and the reinforcements that have come up to it from the Moselle district of Lorraine, particularly the four Metz army corps which form General von Strantz's detachment. The story will be told one day of the splendid tenacity with which our Third Army faced the Crown Prince's Army before, during, and after the battle of the Marne, holding in front of it between the Aisne and Meuse and in the Argonne the Crown Prince's forces that outnumbered it by half.

The German Emperor repeatedly came there. He was there on September 2, 1914, the day after the "battle of the frontiers," as it has been exactly named by Hanotaux, which had thrown open to him all the classic routes of invasion, while Von Kluck a few leagues off Paris, where he was only delaying his entry, was beginning to incline south-east to complete at one blow the defeat of Joffre's armies. He passed the night in a small village on the Meuse. The Crown Prince, who came there to greet him, telegraphed next day to his wife: "Father last night at Marville; very sad." As night was falling on the ravaged country was it only the thought of so many thousand men, whom his caprice had already sent to their death, and whom millions of men were to follow, that made him sad? In the note-book belonging to the *feldwebel* where I found this telegram (published in the "*Revue Politique et Littéraire*), there is the entry at the same date: "To-day again there went by an interminable train of wounded. It is said that Hassler (the old Marshal) wept when he saw the immense number of wounded and dead." And then this prayer: "Lord! Put an end to this war! Millions, millions of human beings beseech Thee! Lord, Thy decrees are infallible! Turn unto us again Thy mercy!"

But the terrible massacre was only beginning, and mercy cannot cloak crime.

Once again we have news of a formidable offensive against Verdun of the Crown Prince's Army, which has been increased by five divisions and an immense quantity of artillery. We are ready.—*Morning Post*, Feb. 24th.

OBJECTIONS TO MILITARY SERVICE.

SOME OF THE EXCUSES OFFERED TO THE TRIBUNALS.

A Southport electrical fitter, twenty-six granted exemption from combatant service, said he would rather kill himself than some one else.

An East Ham kinema operator applied for the exemption of an effects-operator—a man who makes a noise like a horse trotting or water falling. Refused.

The Guildford Tribunal granted exemptions to several young conscientious objectors. One said he would not kill a man to save his mother's life. His mother would not wish him to do so.

At Islington an assistant librarian stated that when he was rejected he decided to get married. He applied to be placed in the married groups. Aldermain Lorden said that the man was married too late. The claim was disallowed.

The application for exemption of a man who until three months ago was a hairdresser and is now a driller in a munition works, was refused at Wolverhampton. The court held that this work could be done by women.

"Serving his country is more important than cutting corsets. I am sure women would sooner go without corsets than keep men back from the ranks," said the Bath military representative to a corset cutter, whose application was refused.

Exemption was granted Mr. Reginald Graves, the clerk and solicitor of the Tottenham Council. In January, 1915, the Council refused to allow Mr. Graves to join up, and now stated that he was in every way indispensable. Mr. Graves is clerk to the tribunal, the Prince of Wales' local fund, and other statutory committees.

A man of 36, at Camberwell, employed as a fitter, asked to be exempted, saying: "I follow in the footsteps of Christ, and would not kill or wound anything.

Do you object to helping the suffering or wounded?—No.

Then you will be passed for non-combatant service.

A. H. Pengelly, of Twickenham, a boot repairer, claimed exemption on the ground that he had conscientious objection to taking up arms as it was contrary to the Word. He was a Plymouth Brother. "I will not go to the war as a non-combatant." His application was refused.

G. Whichels, an assistant master at a preparatory school, said he was a Christian in the primitive and international sense, preferring love, joy, peace, gentleness, and long-suffering to totemism. He totally objected to war as diametrically opposed to Christianity. Exempted from combatant service.

The deputy town clerk at Blackpool asked for absolute exemption on the ground of indispensability and family reasons. He was granted three months' exemption.

Councillor Callis opposed the application. If they granted exemption they would have the whole town against them. They could easily arrange matters in the office.

At Twickenham George Gray, a military accoutrement maker's clerk, claimed exemption as he objected to taking any oath of allegiance to any King or to fighting or murdering or butchering anyone.

The Chairman—Would you fight to protect your women and property if the Germans came?—Not by violence.

How then?—By persuasion.

Application refused.

Applying for exemption, a solicitor at Wandsworth said he was responsible for the affairs of his firm's branch. His partner had attested, and he was now doing all outdoor work with a female staff of clerk. Two brothers were serving. One was a Canadian. His parents went to Canada to look after this son's fruit farm, to release him; and the applicant was looking after his father's affairs here. Three months' extension.

Probably the longest postponement yet granted in London was given to the managing director of a printing business, who applied on domestic grounds for absolute exemption. He stated that he was the sole support of a widowed mother with no other means. One brother had enlisted and the other was almost blind, and was supported by the applicant. He received six months grace, which means eight months in all.

A temporary Post Office sorter claimed exemption on the ground that he was blind in one eye and had only half the sight of the other, and that he had a widowed mother who, as well as her three children at school, was totally dependent on him. He had two brothers serving.

A military representative said the Post Office stated that the applicant could be excused from duty at once.

Two months' postponement.

An ironmonger's assistant claimed exemption at Alton (Hants) on conscientious grounds and physical incapacity. He belonged to "The Brethren," he said, and could not take life. "The Lord said 'love your enemy.'"

Do you love the Kaiser?—I do not think I have any malicious feeling against him. If I got the opportunity of doing him a good turn I would do it as a Christian.

The tribunal refused exemption and certified him for non-combatant service.

The first conscientious objector at East Ham was a man named C. J. Watson, who asked to be classed as a non-combatant. He objected to warfare.

The Chairman—I suppose you have no objection to the R.A.M.C. or to go in a mine-sweeper?—No.

You don't mind going up in an aeroplane so long as you don't have to drop bombs. You don't mind being shot at, but you object to shooting anyone else. Is that it?—Yes, sir.

Referred to the military authorities with a recommendation.

A young export merchant, with a business valued at £10,000 a year, asked for exemption on the ground that he was the sole partner of his aged and infirm father and that if he was taken the business would have to close. He had attested. "We will give you three months," said Sir Vezey.

"Doesn't that actually mean more than six?" asked the applicant.

"Not if you are attested," replied the military representative. "But if you are unattested and your appeal is successful, one month's grace means two—and so on."

"Surely," said Sir Vezey, "it seems a little hard that attested men should suffer a disadvantage against unattested men?"

SERBIA'S EXPECTATIONS.

ALLIES' PROMISES NOT "SCRAPS OF PAPER."

His Excellency Cheddo Miyatovich, formerly Serbia's Minister to England, a seasoned diplomat and perhaps the foremost political thinker in Serbia, in an interview published in the *New York World*, says:—

"The war has so far favoured the Teutons, but the last word is not spoken. Our army is beaten, our people are driven out of the country, and the invaders are feeding fat on our riches. Four hundred thousand hogs, one of our principal sources of revenue, are said to have been shipped to Austria and Germany. Our great copper mines in the north are undoubtely yielding many tons of the precious ore for more cannon and shells to be made at Essen. It was said the retreating Serbians had flooded the mines and rendered them useless to the Teutons, but that is not correct. You cannot flood a mountain, and our copper ore is piled up in natural mountain formation. It lies there practically open for the taking. One of those copper mountains is estimated at 50,000,000 tons. Ours are the richest and most easily exploited copper mines in Europe—richer than those of Spain. It is hardly to be expected that the invaders pass them by untouched."

CONCERTED DRIVE.

"What preparations are the exiled Serbians making to regain possession of their land, and toward the fulfillment of the Yougo-Slav ambition of uniting under one flag all those of Serbian race who are under foreign rule?"

"Our Government has found a temporary shelter at Brindisi. Our King took refuge on an island in the Aegean. Our people are dispersed in exile. But, unsuccessful as our army was to prevent those calamities, it is by no mean annihilated. In conjunction with the Italian force at Avlona it is now building itself up again for the battle of the future. We still have more than 100,000 men trained, experienced, and, despite reports to the contrary, well organised. Fighting has already been resumed with success on our side. All we lacked was artillery, the necessary ammunition and a well-supplied commissariat. Those our great Western Allies promised us, and it seems they have found means of fulfilling their promise sooner than was expected. In another month we shall be quite ready again. Meanwhile much may happen to further the success of our next campaign. Our great Slav brother, Russia, is moving in the North. Rumania may join the Allies at any moment, as soon as Russian successes in Galicia make it imperative for her to abandon her precarious neutrality. And, above all, the Franco-British forces at Salonika are getting stronger every day. The threat of what they might do in the day of a flank movement keeps the Teutons and Bulgars in check now. At the opportune moment there will without doubt be a concerted drive from south, west and north into Serbia, and I feel certain that our land will then be cleared of the invader, whether with or without the aid of Roumania, whose attitude can mean no more to us than the shortening or lengthening of the struggle.

SURE OF GREECE'S BENEVOLENCE.

"Of Greece's benevolence, if of no more, we can rest assured; for Turkey is her hereditary enemy as much as it is ours, and she cannot for reasons of self-preservation allow Turkey's power to be increased by her alliance with a victorious Germany."

"What does Serbia expect in the event of the Allies finding themselves after the war in a position to dictate terms to the Central Powers?"

"Serbia has put up an heroic fight against overwhelming odds. She will be entitled to compensations and her great Allies will not stint the measure. Once Serbia regained, we shall claim, as belonging to us by race and human right, those parts of Austria which were once part of the Serbian empire and are still inhabited in the majority by Yougo-Slavs; Bosnia and Herzegovina; Croatia, which borders thereon and commands a wide sea front on the Adriatic, and Dalmatia, with Cattaro, protected by Mount Lovtyen, restored to our Montenegrin blood-brothers. Ethnologically we also have a claim on the Istrian Peninsula. But here I hope we shall not stand in the way of Italy's natural ambition. The details matter so much less than the principles, and these are Serbian people under the Serbian flag, and an outlet for us on the Adriatic to further Serbian development.

ALLIES HAVE PROMISED IT.

"These our aspirations will be gratified, God aiding us in our righteous fight. Our allies have promised it, and we know it is not they who look upon a promise as 'a scrap of paper.'"

"And so the control of the Adriatic will be shared by Italy and Serbia."

"Italy will play the predominant *rôle*, yet not an entirely dominant one. England and France, the two great Mediterranean Powers, cannot permit Italy to make of so important a sea as the Adriatic an Italian lake. The balance of power there will be established by Serbia holding part of the eastern waterfront. Stricken Serbia, an utter newcomer on the seas, cannot be regarded by Italy as a rival of her old and solid position. Thus, with the arrangement I have tried to outline, France and England are safeguarded; Italy should be content with the assets she fought for, namely, Italia Irredenta including Trieste and Fiume: and Serbia would obtain a chance to recuperate from the blight of these dreadful years and become again the great and united nation she once was and potentially still is."

ADMIRE OUR MEN.

WHAT 15 MONTHS MEANS TO A TRENCH.

Away from the front (writes Mr. W. Beach Thomas) the importance of the loss of a trench or the gain of a trench is measured by yards. Those who have surveyed various parts of the front from north to south over that crowded fifty miles or more which represents the British line value losses or gains in terms of feet above sea-level.

If you are in trenches on the plain, where the water is a few feet below the surface and all the area has been used as a cockpit, you wonder how any trench can be held. If, on the other hand, you are snug in a deep trench on a chalk slope, you wonder how any trench can be lost.

We were told officially the other day about the "International Trench." Any real picture of what such a trench is like could not be drawn or regarded by a sensitive people. It is, of course, a graveyard—of Germans and British and French. Miners and other workers in the soil drive their tunnel or trench into inconceivable strata. They come upon populous German dug-outs corked by some explosion a year ago. They are stopped far below ground by a layer of barbed wire, proved by its superior thickness to be German. Every yard they penetrate is what gardeners called "moved soil." It is of the nature of a fresh mole-heap or ants' nest, so crumbled and worked that all its original consistency has been undone. A good deal of it doubtless has been tossed 50ft. in the air on the geyser of a mine or shell explosion. It is full of little bits of burnt sacking, the *débris* of sandbags. Weapons and bits of weapons are scattered through it like plums.

TRENCH ONLY OF HOLES.

The trench so called may be no more than a yoked line of shell holes converted with daily toil and loss to a more perpendicular angle. And the tangled pattern of craters is itself pocked with the smaller dents of bombs. Indeed, you have three grades of holes: great mine craters that look like an earth convulsion themselves, pitted with shell holes, which in turn are dimpled by bombs. Imagine a place like this, a graveyard maze under the visitation of 8,000 shells falling from three widely separated angles; and when you have imagined it give all the admiration that is in you and all the help within your resources to men who have held it for fifteen months.

It is a change of air, as grateful as the move to a hill station in India, to pass from such a low-lying and stormy salient as Ypres, where a canal bank is a mountain, to many parts of the front south of Arras and towards the Somme. The stratum is often chalk; and if they so desire it a battalion headquarters can be most comfortably built in the security of its white walls. Trenches of any depth with the firmest walls provide pleasant security on the way to the front line. You may comfortably survey the German lines from wooded hills; and though some of those wooded hills make much too perfect targets, it is a very different thing being shelled where dug-outs are deep and dry and well roofed than in an earthwork on a plain a yard or two above sea level.

150FT. SHAFT IN CHALK.

On a chalk hill it is almost a pleasure to be a cave-dweller. You may choose a cave, even for rest billets; and perhaps the cave-habit might be profitably extended. In my mind is the contrast of one charming underground headquarters on a hill slope between the Somme and Arras and a certain subaltern's dug-out, in which he was forced almost daily one rainy spell to raise his bed higher and higher till he was afraid of "scraping his nose on the ceiling," as he used to say.

Those who most appreciate the difference are perhaps the miners. In the southern hills it is not difficult to run a shaft 100 feet down. The Germans have gone down 150 feet in one place. Up in the north nothing is to be done without pumps; and the trenches on both sides are interrupted by "rabbit scrapings," little water-filled hollows that never developed into the burrow proper. Sometimes, of course, on the plain mining is peculiarly successful and the actual digging easy. At "the bluff" on the Ypres salient, where fighting has been hot during recent days, the subsoil is clay which cuts as clean as butter and can be noiselessly worked. But the mine pump and the trench pump are necessities of life.—*Daily Mail.*

SOLDIER'S VARIED CAREER.

ACTOR, TRICK RIDER, VALET AND EXPLORER.

The men now fighting for the British Army are of every class and from many lands, but few can have had a more varied experience than a soldier met at a tea gathering the other day.

Born in Manchester, he later attended King Edward's Grammar School, leaving to complete his violin course at Stuttgart. Here the German professor as well as the students hated him and, this leading to quarrels, he was eventually expelled for smashing a violin over his teacher's head.

On his return home his father gave him £20, and a ticket for Canada. Here he was in turn actor, trick rider, lion tamer's assistant, cowboy, chauffeur, valet, and big game hunter, while at other periods he served with the mounted police and acted as guide to a party of English noblemen through Alberta.

In 1914 he accompanied Steffanson on his expedition. Sent back with despatches, with sixteen dogs and one Indian, he encountered bad weather and wolves, and it took six months to cover 700 miles. He arrived at Fort Norman with the Indian man and only four dogs, the others having been eaten by himself and the wolves. The Indian went mad after drinking the liniment used for frostbitten feet of dogs, and then attacked him with his knife, cutting open his leg. The Indian was knocked down, and after a plaintiful application of iodines, the Englishman sewed up his own leg wound with nerdle and thread.

He heard of the war for the first time when he got to Fort Norman, and immediately set out alone on a two months' trek to get to the railway station. Here he spent £38 on a ticket for England.

SHIPPING IN PORT

STEAMERS.

AWA MARU, Japanese str., 3, 696, K. Inadzu, April 9th—Shanghai April 6th, General.—N.Y.K.

CARDIUM, British str., 3,994, B. P. Head, 3rd April—Shanghai 30th March, Ballast.—Asiatic Petroleum Co.

CHUNSANG, British str., 1,418, Mattock, 22nd March—Singapore 15th March, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

DENBIGH HALL, British str., 3,211, John Hay, April 8th, Shanghai April 5th, General.—Bank Line.

DINA, Norwegian str., 833, J. Jorgensen, 31st March—Bangkok 24th March, Rice.—Order.

FOOCHOW, British str., 1,228, Davies, April 5th—Wuhu March 31st, Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.

FUKUI MARU, Japanese str., 3,089, H. Chesaki, April 5th—Swatow April 4th, General.—O.S.K.

HAIHONG, British str., 1,925, J. W. Evans, April 11th—Swatow April 10th, General.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

HALDIS, Norwegian str., 1,065, Sveen, April 11th—Saigon 5th, Rice.—Java-China Japan Lijn.

HANAMET, American str., 2,073, J. M. Anderson, April 19th—Saigon April 5th, Rice and flour.—Order.

HAIMUN, British str., 769, H. M. Russell, April 10th—Saigon, April 5th, Rice.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

HONGBEE, British str., 2,065, Willsher, 2nd April—Saigon 29th March, Rice.—Order.

HONGKONG, French str., 739, A. Marquerite, April 8th—Hoihow, April 7th, General.—A. R. Marty & Co.

HSINBEE, Chinese str., 720, T. Mori, 4th April—Dairen 29th March, Beans.—Order.

KWANGLEE, Chinese str., 1,468, J. MacArthur, April 8th—Shanghai, 5th, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

LIENSHING, British str., 1,047, Carle, 3rd April—Tientsin 27th March, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

MANAFOURI, British str., 1,288, J. Jamieson 7th April—Saigon 1st April, Rice and Meal—Order.

NEVIS, Norwegian str., 995, Solvesen, April 8th—Saigon April 3th, Rice.—Thoresen & Co.

NICHIROW MARU, Japanese str., S. Hibi, 3rd April—Wakamatsu 28th March, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

NIPPO MARU, Japanese str., 3,114, S. Zimbo, April 10th—Saigon April 4th, Rice.—Order.

MACHAON, British str., 4,270,, Bevan, April 6th—Shanghai April 2nd, General.—B. & S.

QUARTA, British str., 1,125, Trowbridge, April 9th—Bangkok *via* Swatow March 30th, General.—B. & S.

SHANSI, British str., 1,228, E. B. Simon, 4th April—Saigon 30th March, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

SIAM, Danish str., 2,954, Hansen, 29th March—Singapore 22nd March, General.—Thoresen & Co.

SHANTUNG, British str., 1,560, J. Meathrel, April 10th—Shanghai April 6th, General.—B. & S.

TELEMACHEUS, British str., 1,340, Fraser, April 8th—Saigon, April 2nd, Rice.—Order.

TOONAN, Chinese str., 900, MacKie, April 11th—Shanghai April 4th, General.—Order.

TSURUGISAN MARU, Japanese str., 2,001, ——, 3rd April—Miike 28th March, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

URAYASU MARU, Japanese str., 1,983, Kitano, April 9th—Wakamatsu, April 3rd, Coal.—O.S.K.

YUENSANG, British str., 1,123, J. Simpson, April 11th—Manila April 8th, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-DAY

11 a.m.—Auction of Valuable Household Furniture, Curios, &c, at Sales Rooms, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough.

5.15 p.m.—Children's Theatrical Performance at Mt. Austin Theatre.

TO-NIGHT

9.15 p.m.—Bandman Opera & Comedy Co., at the Theatre Royal.—"Grumpy."

TO-MORROW

9.15 p.m.—Bandman Opera & Comedy Co., at the Theatre Royal.—"The Cinema Star."

Saturday, 15th April:—

3.15 p.m.—First Gymkhana Meeting at the Race Course, Happy Valley.

9.15 p.m.—Children's Theatrical Performance at Mt. Austin Theatre.

Monday, 17th April:—

5.30 p.m.—Royal Hongkong Golf Club, Annual General Meeting in the Club House, Happy Valley.

Tuesday, 18th April:—

Noon—Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., Forty-Third Ordinary Yearly Meeting.

12.15 p.m.—China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd., Fiftieth Ordinary Yearly Meeting.

12.30 p.m.—China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd, Extraordinary General Meeting.

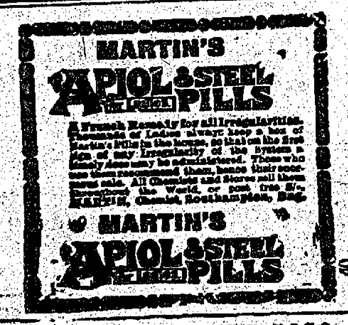
Wednesday, 19th April:—

Noon.—Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

12.30 p.m.—Luson Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting.

Thursday, 27th April:—

Noon—China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.



THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY. No. 1 No. 2 No. 3 price 2/9 leading Chemists. CURES BLOOD POISON, KIDNEY, BLADDER, URINARY DISEASES, DISCHARGES, WEAKNESS, FITS. SEND STAMP ADDRESS ENVELOPE FOR FREE BOOKLET TO DR. LE CLERC MED. CO. HAVERSTOCK RD, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N.W. PARIS DEPOT: 31, RUE CASTIGLIONE. NEW YORK DEPOT: 90, BEEKMAN ST. TRY NEW DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM OF THERAPION A CURE FOR YOU EASY TO TAKE SAFE AND EFFECTUAL. SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD 'THERAPION' IS ON EVERY BOTTLE. REFUSE ALL SAID TO BE JUST AS GOOD. GENUINE PACKETS ONLY. 54

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 12th at 11.45 a.m.—An anti-cyclone is central between the Bonins and S. Japan, and a depression to the north-east of Hokkaido.

Pressure has decreased moderately along the east coast of China. It is nearly stationary in southern districts.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District.	Forecast.
Hongkong & Neighbourhood	E. winds, moderate; fair.
Formosa Channel	N.E. or variable winds, fresh.
South Coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks.	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

12TH APRIL, A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind Direction.	Wind Force.	Weather.
Vladivostock	6 a.	—	—	—	SW	0	—
Namuro	5 a.	29.79	—	—	SW	1	—
Hakodate	"	29.85	—	—	SW	4	—
Tokio	"	30.16	—	—	NW	1	—
Kochi	"	30.23	—	—	WSW	1	—
Nagasaki	"	30.21	—	—	—	0	—
Kagoshima	"	30 23	—	—	WNW	1	—
Oshima	"	30.22	—	—	—	C	—
Naha	"	30.15	—	—	—	1	—
Ishi'jima	"	30.11	—	—	SE	3	—
Bonin Is.	"	30.20	—	—	S	1	—
Chefoo	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weihaiwei	"	29.99	48	78	S	6	of
Haukow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ichang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kiukiang	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Changsha	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	"	30.02	52	90	SE	1	o
Gutzlaff	"	30.02	64	89	S	4	o
Sharp Peak	"	30.13	60	99	N	1	o r
Amoy	9 a.	30.18	60	90	SE	1	b
Swatow	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Talhoku	5 a.	30.06	63	98	E	2	o
Taichu	"	30.04	64	—	N	0	o
Tainan	"	30.02	66	—	N	4	o
Kochun	"	30.01	75	—	NE	4	o
Pescadores	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canton	6 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hongkong	"	30.03	65	86	E	3	o
Gap Rock	"	30 01	—	—	ENE	4	o
Macao	"	30.00	66	92	ENE	2	o
Wuchow	9 a.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hoihow	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pakhoi	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phulien	6 a.	29 97	68	98	ENE	2	of
Tourane	"	29.92	73	—	SE	4	of
Cape St. James	"	29.84	77	—	ENE	6	b
Aparri	"	29.80	73	91	—	C	b
Dagupan	"	29.86	75	76	SE	4	b
Manila	"	29.88	75	91	N	1	o
Legaspi	"	29 86	81	73	NE	4	o
Tacloban	"	29.84	77	88	N	4	o
Iloilo	"	29.85	77	93	—	C	o
Surigao	"	29 81	81	90	E	4	o
Labuan	"	29 80	78	94	SW	1	b

RADIO-TELEGRAMS.

*Tikembang ... 6 a. 30 06 64 — NE 4 b

* Lat. 1.33 N. Long. 117.8 E.

T. F. CLAXTON, *Director*.

1 BAROMETER, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 TEMPERATURE, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 HUMIDITY, in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 DIRECTION OF WIND, to two points.

5 FORCE OF WIND, according to Beaufort Scale.

6 STATE OF WEATHER, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, l lightning, o overcast, p passing showers, q squalls, r rain, snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew (wet).

—7 RAIN in inches, tenths and hundredths.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, April 12th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	30.08	30.08	30.03
Temperature	67	66	73
Humidity	74	86	73
Wind Direction	East	East	East
" Force	3	3	3
Weather	o	o	o
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open air Temperature on 11th .. 68

Lowest open air Temperature on 11th .. 64

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS CO. LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE COMPANY regrets that owing to the INCREASED COST of MATERIALS, it is compelled to make the following Alterations in its terms of business:—

The Price of Gas for all purposes will be raised to $2.50 per 1,000 cubic feet as from the 1st April.

Hire of Cookers, Geysers and other Cooking and Heating Apparatus will be continued, but the Cost of Labour and Materials used in fixing these goods will be charged to consumers.

The Labour and Materials used in fixing Lighting Fittings will also be charged to the customer.

GEORGE CURRY,
Local Secretary.

Hongkong, 31st March, 1916.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

ARIAKE MARU, Japanese str., 1,473, Nomura, 11th April—Japan 5th April, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

GLENFALLOCH, British str., 1,434, MacKenzie, 12th April—Singapore 6th April, General.—Order.

KENKON MARU, Japanese str., 1,992, Ito, 12th April—Chingwantao 4th April, Coal.—Dodwell & Co.

KIRIN MARU, Japanese str., 2,736, T. Sasaki, 11th April—Bombay 24th March, General.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

KUEICHOW, British str., 1,220, Forsyth, 12th April—Tientsin 4th April, General.—Butterfield & Swire.

SOSHU MARU, Japanese str., from Canton, 12th April.

TAKSANG, British str., Matthews, 11th April—Hoihow 10th April, General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

TONGHONG, British str., Prynn, 12th April—Saigon 8th April, General.—Order.

TERESIAS, British str., 4,821, H. E. Brale, 12th April—Yokohama 29th March, General.—Order.

TJIBATJAP, Dutch str., 5,000, Van Scherpenbeek, 11th April—Balik Papan 5th April, General.—Java-China Japan Lijn.

CLEARANCES,

IN THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, April 12th.

HOPSANG, British str., for Swatow.

KIRIN MARU, Jap. str., for Japan.

DEPARTURES,

April 12th.

CHIPSHING, British str., for Tientsin.

CHIYEN, Chinese str., for Shanghai.

CHUSAN, British str., for Swatow.

SOSHU MARU, Jap. str., for Swatow.

TRIGONIA, British str., for Palembang.

YINGCHOW, British str., for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS,

ARRIVED.

Per *Teiresias*, from Yokohama, for Hongkong, Mr. Wilson.

Per *Kuechow*, from Tientsin, for Hongkong, Colonel Campbell and Miss Atkinson.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. str. *Namur* left Singapore for this port on the morning of the 9th April with the outward English mails, and is due to arrive here on the 14th April, at about 3 p.m.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Yatshing from Singapore, is due in Hongkong 15th April.

Hansang, from Sandakan, is due in Hongkong 15th April.

Katsang, from Moji, is due in Hongkong 15th April.

ROYAL MAIL S. P. CO.

Hammathshire, from Middlesbro, is due in Hongkong 19th April.

Carmathenshire, from England is due in Hongkong end of May.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The str. *Salamis* left Singapore on the 12th instant., and is expected to arrive here on the 17th instant.

The T.K.K. str. *Persia Maru*, which left San Francisco on 15th March, is expected to arrive at this port *viâ* Honolulu, Japan ports and Shanghai to-morrow, at about 6 a.m.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE fine new American Steamship

"FLORIDIAN"

will be despatched about 30th May taking cargo for San Francisco and for Overland Points in the United States.

DODWELL & Co., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1916. 452

CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY.

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL NOVEL OF ABSORBING INTEREST,

By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE,

Formerly of the Imperial Chinese Customs Service, Author of "The Mystic Flowery Land," etc.

THE VOLUME, which consists of 491 Pages, and includes a Sketch Plan of historical interest showing the disposition of the Forces at the battle of Kweilin, is dedicated to Sir ROBERT HART, G.C.M.G., and Dr. A. RENNIE.

Its description of Chinese Social Customs and Superstitions, combined with the insight it gives into political conditions in China, makes "CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY" an excellent volume for presentation to friends at Home.

PRICE ..... $3.50.

To be obtained from Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LTD., Messrs. BREWER & Co., or from the Printers and Publishers, the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA,

INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.;

and for

PRIVATE RESIDENCE AT THE OUTPORTS,
A Comprehensive and Complete Record of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
is given in the

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.

with which is incorporated THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT.
Subscription, paid in advance, $12 per annum. Postage $2 to any part of the World.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k.," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon 'm,' and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FLAG & RIG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NAGOYA	Brit. str.	—	A. B. Garwood, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 21st inst., at Noon.
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, &c	Fushimi Maru	Jap. str.	—	Irisawa	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 23rd inst., at Noon.
LONDON	City of Lincoln	Brit. str.	—		The Bank Line, Limited	On 2nd June.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	Namur	Brit. str.	—	A. Collyer	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 5th May., at Noon.
GENOA & LONDON	Gleniffer	Brit. str.	—	J. McGregor	Shewan, Tomes & Co.	About Middle of May.
MAURITIUS, & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS	Madawaska	Brit. str.	—		The Bank Line Ltd.	On 20th inst.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	Porthos	Fren. str.	—		Messageries Maritimes	On 13th May.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE VIA KEELUNG, &c.	Awa Maru	Jap. str.	—	T. Inatsu	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th inst., at Noon
VICTORIA & TACOMA VIA MANILA, &c.	Mexico Maru	Jap. str.	—	T. Jamaguchi	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 20th inst., at 3 P.M.
MEXICAN, PERUVIAN & CHILE PORTS VIA JAPAN	Shiyo Maru	Jap. str.	—		Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 11th May.
BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL	Netherby Hall	Brit. str.	—		Shewan, Tomes & Co.	About end of Apr.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA MANILA, JAPAN, &c.	Persia Maru	Jap. str.	—		Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 21st inst., at 10.30 A.M.
SAN FRANCISCO	Floridian	Am. str.	—		Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	About 30th May.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	Tenyo Maru	Jap. str.	—	E. Bent	Toyo Kisen Kaisha	On 6th May, at Noon.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	Empress of Asia	Brit. str.	—	S. Robinson	Canadian Pacific O. S. Ld.	On 19th inst.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	Monteagle	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Halley	Canadian Pacific O. S. Ld.	On 26th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	Nikko Maru	Jap. str.	—	Takeda	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA TIMOR	Eastern	Brit. str.	—	F. Carter	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On 29th inst., at 11 A.M.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	Taiyuan	Brit. str.	1 m.	H. E. Hamilton	Butterfield & Swire	On 6th May.
JAPAN	Tjilatjap	Dut. str.	—		Java-China-Japan Lijn	About 15th inst.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Aki Maru	Jap. str.	—	Yoshikawa	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 15th inst., at 10 A.M.
MOJI & KOBE	Yatshing	Brit. str.	—	R. S. Anderson	Jardine, Matheson Co., Ld	On 16th inst., at D'light.
MOJI & KOBE	Yetoropu Maru	Jap. str.	—	Kokura	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 4th May.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	Kuechow	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. Forsyth	Butterfield & Swire	On 16th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	Shantung	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. Meathrel	Butterfield & Swire	To-day at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	Namur	Brit. str.	—	A. Collyer	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 15th inst., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	Brit. str.	—	W. L. Jones	Butterfield & Swire	On 16th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	Kwongsang	Brit. str.	—	W. Bickard	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ld.	On 18th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	Brit. str.	1 m.	Eedy	Butterfield & Swire	On 18th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	Porthos	Fren. str.	—		Messageries Maritimes	About 19th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Rangoon Maru	Jap. str.	—	Kusano	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 21st inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	Nankin	Brit. str.	—	G. Manley	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 22nd inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Kamo Maru	Jap. str.	—	Shimizu	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 3rd May, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Kaijo Maru	Jap. str.	—	Murakami	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 16th inst., at Noon.
TAMSUI & KEELUNG VIA SWATOW & AMOY	Soshu Maru	Jap. str.	—	A. Kobayashi	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	To-day, at 9 A.M.
TAKAO VIA SWATOW & AMOY	Quarta	Brit. str.	1 m.		Butterfield & Swire	To-day, at Noon.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Haihong	Brit. str.	2 h.	J. W. Evans	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, at 2 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Haitan	Brit. str.	2 h.	J. S. Thomson	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 18th inst., at 2 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Yuensang	Brit. str.	—	W. M. Meanye	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ld.	On 15th inst., at 3 P.M.
MANILA VIA AMOY	Tean	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. Walker	Butterfield & Swire	On 18th inst., at 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Loongsang	Brit. str.	—	W. G. G. Leask	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ld.	On 22nd inst., at 3 P.M.
MANILA	Bombay Maru	Jap. str.	—	Kobayashi	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	To-morrow.
BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	Java Maru	Jap. str.	—	D. Fuchigasami	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 20th inst., at 7 A.M.
BOMBAY via PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG & COLOMBO	Kutsang	Brit. str.	—	Bradley	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ld.	On 19th inst., at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	Colombo Maru	Jap. str.	—	H. Nomura	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 28th inst.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON & CALCUTTA	Tjikini	Dut. str.	—		Java-China-Japan Lijn	On 26th inst.
BATAVIA, CHERIBON, SAMARANG, &c.	Taksang	Brit. str.	—	E. Knight	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ld.	On 16th inst., at 3 A.M.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	Sungkiang	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. Robinson	Butterfield & Swire	To-morrow, at 11 A.M.
PAKHOI & HAIPHONG						

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
* MANILA via AMOY	"YUENSANG"	... Saturday, 15th Apr., 3 P.M.
* MOJI and KOBE	"YATSHING"	... Sunday, 16th Apr., D'light.
† SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	Tuesday, 18th Apr., D'light.
HOIHOW and HAIPHONG	"TAKSANG"	... Sunday, 16th Apr., 8 A.M.
‡SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	... Wed'day, 19th Apr., 3 P.M.
* MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 22nd Apr., 3 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

The steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG," "LAISANG," and "FOOKSANG," leave about every 3 weeks, generally call at Shanghai en route for Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied, 23 days. This service is supplemented by the "YATSHING," "KUMSANG," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offering), Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied, 19 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

*Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

†Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtsze Ports, Chefoo Tientsin, Oalny, Weihaiwei.

‡Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat Labad Datu, Simporna, Tawao, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

Telephone No. 215.

For Freight or passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1916. [6

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
AGENTS

Telephone No. 215.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1915. [24

R.M.S.P. THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG,

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

HOMEWARD.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.,
AGENTS.

Telephone No 215 Sub. Ex. 10
Hongkong, 26th October, 1915. 6

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

TRANS PACIFIC LINES

FROM CHINA & JAPAN TO
CANADA, UNITED STATES & EUROPE
VIA VANCOUVER.

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (Inland Sea), KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.
In connection with the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA"—"EMPRESS OF ASIA"
16,850 Tons Gross Register—Quadruple Screw—Speed 21 Knots.

"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" ... REDUCED FIRST CLASS FARES.
"MONTEAGLE" ... ... INTERMEDIATE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

"EMPRESS OF ASIA"...19 APRIL	"EMPRESS OF ASIA"...14 JUNE
*"MONTEAGLE" ... 28 APRIL	*"MONTEAGLE" ... 28 JUNE
"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" 17 MAY	"EMPRESS OF RUSSIA" 12 JULY
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" 31 MAY	

* Calls at MOJI instead of NAGASAKI.

For further information, Sailings, Guide Books, etc., please apply to
110] J. H. WALLACE, GENERAL AGENT.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:—

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	NAMUR, apt. A. Collyer	10 A.M. 15th April	Direct Service.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	NAGOYA, Capt. A. B. Garwood, R.N.R.,	Noon 21st April	Connecting at Colombo with Mail s.s. "Mooltan."
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	NANKIN, Capt. G. Manley	About 22nd April	Direct Service.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	NAMUR, Capt. A. Collyer	Noon. 5th May	Connecting at Colombo with Mail s.s. "Kashgar."

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

SEE SEPARATE ADVERTISEMENT.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, and FREIGHTS, apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 11th April, 1916. [1

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.

(PACIFIC SERVICE).

THE Steamship

"EMPRESS OF ASIA"

will be despatched from Hongkong at NOON on

WEDNESDAY,
19TH APRIL.

for VANCOUVER via Usual Ports of Call.

Passengers and Baggage must be on Board not later than 10 o'clock Morning of Sailing.

For Passage Fares, Freight Rates, etc., please apply to—

J. H. WALLACE,
General Agent.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1916. [543

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"NAGOYA."

Captain A. B. Garwood, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on or about FRIDAY, the 21st April, 1916, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with the Co.'s s.s. "MOOLTAN," from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay per s.s. "KASHMIR," due in London about the 7th June, 1916.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1916. 1

HONGKONG—NEW YORK

AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL OR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST.)

S.S. "NETHERBY HALL,"
About end of April.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1916. [473

GLEN LINE (McGREGOR, GOW & Co.), LIMITED.

FOR GENOA AND LONDON

THE Steamship

"GLENIFFER,"

Captain J. McGregor, will be despatched for the above port about Middle of May, 1916.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1916. [404

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBROUGH, HULL, LONDON, GENOA, PORT SAID AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"GLENIFFER,"

Captain J. McGregor, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before 5 P.M. to-day.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, 12th inst., at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th inst., 1916, will be subject to rent.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1916. [528

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE

PROPOSED SAILING

From Hongkong	Connecting with	From Colombo

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA

PROPOSED SAILING

From Hongkong ...	S.S.	"MADAWASKA" ...	20th April.
" ...	S.S.	"SALAMIS" ...	25th April.

For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
MANAGING AGENTS

20

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For	Steamer	Sails.
LONDON	"CITY OF LINCOLN"...	...On 2nd June.
LONDON & SWANSEA ...	"CITY OF BOMBAY"...	...On 22nd June.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option Subject to change without notice.

For rates of freight and further information apply to

THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
OR TO REISS & Co., CANTON.
GENERAL AGENTS

Hongkong 11th April, 1916. 104

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SWATOW & BANGKOK ...	"QUARTA" ...	On 13th Apr., Noon.
SHANGHAI ...	"SHANTUNG" ...	On 13th Apr., 4 P.M.
PAKHOI and HAIPHONG ...	"SUNGKIANG" ...	On 14th Apr., 11 A.M.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN ...	"KUEICHOW" ...	On 16th Apr., D'light.
SHANGHAI ...	"CHENAN" ...	On 16th Apr., D'light.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO ...	"TEAN" ...	On 18th Apr., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI ...	"ANHUI" ...	On 18th Apr., 4 P.M.

DIRECT SAILINGS TOWEST RIVER. Twice Weekly.—S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TEAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TEAN."

☞ SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS and CARGO. S.S. "ANHUI," "CHENAN," "LUCHOW," "YINGCHOW," "SHANTUNG," and "SINKIANG," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are Landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Hongkong, 13th April, 1916. TELEPHONE 36. AGENTS.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW. AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

Occupying at 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAIHONG" ...	Capt. J. W. Evans ...	FRIDAY, 14th Apr., at 2 P.M.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. S. Thomson ...	TUESDAY, 18th Apr., at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1916. 3

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
AGENTS

Hongkong, 8th April, 1916. 27

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &C.

Steamers to Colombo	Leave Hongkong Noon Friday	Connecting Mail Str. from Colombo	Due at Marseilles 1916	Due at London 1916
NAGOYA	April 21	MOOLTAN	May 22	May 29
NAMUR	May 5	KASHGAR	June 5	June 12
NANKIN	May 19	KARMALA	June 9	June 26
NOVARA	June 2	MOREA	July 3	July 10
MALTA	June 16	KHYBER	July 17	July 24
NAGOYA	June 30	MEDINA	July 31	Aug. 7
NAMUR	July 14	MONGOLIA	Aug. 14	Aug. 21
NANKIN	July 28	MALWA	Aug. 28	Sept. 4

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.
Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong About
NAMUR	SATURDAY, 15th April (0 A.M.)
NANKIN	WEDNESDAY, 26th April.
NOVARA	SATURDAY, 6th May.
MALTA	SATURDAY, 20th May.

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge. Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS, INTERMEDIATE (Non-Transhipment) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

Steamers.	Leave H'kong. about	Leave S'pore about	Due at M'seilles, if calling at ont	Due London about
NYANZA	July 5	July 11	Aug. 9	Aug. 16
MONGARA	July 19	July 25	Aug. 23	Sept. 1
NORE	Aug. 30	Sept. 5	Oct. 4	Oct. 13

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth Furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.

Passage Tickets Interchangeable with the British India Co.

Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.

Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.

Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Acting Superintendent.

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamers	Tons and Displacement	Sailing Dates
LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DURBAN, CAPE TOWN, and TENERIFE ...	§ FUSHIMI MARU Capt. Iizawa	20,000	SUNDAY, 23rd Apr., at Noon.
	§ HIRANO MARU Capt. Fraser,	16,000	SUNDAY, 7th May, at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	§ AWA MARU Capt. Imatsu	18,000	TUESDAY, 18th Apr., at Noon.
	§ SHIDZUOKA MARU Capt. Izawa	18,000	WED'DAY, 26th Apr., at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, BAMBOANGA THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE & BRISBANE	§ NIKKO MARU Capt. Taleda	9600	FRIDAY, 14th Apr., at 4 P.M.
	§ AKI MARU Capt. Yoshikawa	12,000	TUESDAY, 16th May, at 11 A.M.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE PENANG and RANGOON ...	COLOMBO MARU Capt. H. Nomura	8,000	FRIDAY, 28th April.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO ...	BOMBAY MARU Capt. Kobayashi	8,000	FRIDAY, 14th April.
MOJI and KOBE	YETORGFU MARU Capt. Kokura	8,500	THURSDAY, 4th May.
SHANGHAI, MOJI and KOBE	RANGOON MARU Capt. Kusano	6,000	FRIDAY, 21st April.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	§ AKI MARU Capt. Yoshikawa	12,000	SATURDAY 15th Apr., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	§ KAMO MARU Capt. Shimizu	16,000	WED'DAY, 3rd May, at 10 A.M.

§ Wireless Telegraphy.

SOME PRINCIPAL FARES.

To London	1st Single	Yen 650.	To London	2nd Single	"	430.
" "	" Return	" 975.	" "	" Return	"	660.
To London,	via New York				£67.2.0.		
"	"	" Montreal			£66.18.0.		
To Victoria,	Vancouver,	Seattle,	1st Single		£10.		
"	"	"	1st Return		£15.		
To Sydney,	1st Single £40.	To Melbourne,	1st Single		£41.		
"	1st Return £72.	"	"	1st Return	£73.16.		
To Yokohama,	1st Return $150.	To Kobe,	1st Return		$125.		
" "	2nd " $90.	" "	2nd "		$83.		

ROUND-THE-WORLD, Tour No. 1 £112,8. Tour No. 2 £111,17.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c., apply to —

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE NOS. 292 and 1941. 5

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong.
† PERSIA MARU	9,000 — 17 knots	... FRIDAY, 21st April.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	... SAT., 6th May.
‡ SEIYO MARU	14,000 — 14 knots	... THURS., 11th May.
† NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 15 knots	... TUESDAY, 16th May.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	... WED., 31st May.

† Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.
‡ Proceeding to Mexico South America Ports. Omitting Shanghai.
Steamer via Shanghai leaves at NOON.
" " Manila " at 10.30 A.M.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON	£71.10...	RETURN (6 MONTHS)	£120.
" " " NEW YORK	£60. ...	" "	£96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO	£45. ...	" "	£68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY Co.
SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.
BOUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal MAIL Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

FOR JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Sails.
SEIYO MARU	14,000 — 14 knots	... THURSDAY, 11th May.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

K. DOI, ACTING AGENT,
TELEPHONE 191. King's Building. 1213

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OUTWARD

For	Steamer	To Sail.
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	PORTHOS	On or about 19th April.

HOMEWARD

MARSEILLES via SAIGON and PORTS (Without Transhipment)	PORTHOS	On 13th May.

Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Weekly branch line from Saigon to Haiphong.
Branch line connecting every four weeks at Colombo, for Calcutta.
State Rooms 1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes.
Return Tickets to Europe available two years.
Return Tickets to Intermediate ports available six months.
For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT,
TELEPHONE 746 QUEEN'S BUILDING. 9

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY Co.

FOR VICTORIA AND TACOMA VIA MANILA MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI AND YOKOHAMA

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"MEXICO MARU" ...	T. Jamaguchi...	SATURDAY, 29th April, at 3 P.M.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best accepted terms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"JAVA MARU" ...	D. Fuchigami ...	THURSDAY, 10th Apr., at 7 A.M.

FOR TAMSUI AND KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"KAIJO MARU" ...	Murakami ...	SUNDAY, 16th Apr., at Noon.

FOR TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"SOSHU MARU" ...	A. Kobayashi ...	THURSDAY, 13th Apr., at 9 A.M.

These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Line have Excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.
These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Sron Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).
For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

H. YAMAUCHI,
MANAGER,
Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

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THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

Steamer	Arrive Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Australia
EASTERN		On 29th Apr., 11 A.M.
ST. ALBANS	8th May	On 2nd June, 11 A.M.
EMPIRE	10th June	On 1st July, 11 A.M.

All Steamers fitted with wireless Telegraphy.
The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, carrying a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried
For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
AGENTS

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POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The Mail dispatched from London via Suez for Hongkong on the 26th February, 1916, was lost in the Sinking of the *Maloja*.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Date
America	*Persia Maru* ...	14th April.
Europe (London 15th Mar., via Siberia)	*Anhui*	14th April.
Europe (English Mail)	*Namur*	14th April.
Australia	*Aki Maru*	14th April.
... ...	... ...	... ...
... ...	... ...	... ...
... ...	... ...	... ...
... ...	... ...	... ...

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Takao	*Soshu Maru* ...	Thursday, 13th, 8.00 A M
Swatow and *Bangkok	*Quarta*	Thursday, 13th, 11.00 A M
Bangkok	*Dagfin*	Thursday, 13th, 11.00 A M
Hoihow and Haiphong	*Hongkong*	Thursday, 13th, 11.00 A M
Amoy	*Haswen*	Thursday, 13th, 11.00 A M
Fort Bayard	*Sutkai*	Thursday, 13th, 11.00 A M
*Shanghai and North China	*Kwangtah*	Thursday, 13th, 1.00 P M
Straits	*Wollowra*	Thursday, 13th, 2.00 P M
Shanghai and North China ... ... (EUROPE via SIBERIA) ... (Shanghai Brit. P.O. Monday, 17th April)	*Shantung* ...	Thursday, 13th, Registration ... 2.15 P M, Letters ... 3.00 P M
Amoy	*Glenfalloch* ...	Thursday, 13th, 5.00 P M
Japan via Nagasaki	*Aki Maru*	Friday, 14th, 9.00 A M
Pakhoi and Haiphong	*Sungkiang* ...	Friday, 14th, 10.00 A M
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Hai Hong*	Friday, 14th, 1.00 P M
Philippine Islands, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania and New Guinea via Thursday Island	*Nikko Maru*	Friday, 14th, Registration ... 2.15 P M, Letters ... 3.00 P M
Haiphong, Dairenshkdl, Port Tourane and Brindisi, via Colombo, United Kingdom via Marseilles...	*Hongkheng*	Friday, 14th, Registration 4.15 P M, Letters ... 5.00 P M
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Moji ... ... (EUROPE via SIBERIA) (Shanghai Brit. P.O. Saturday, 22nd April.)	*Namur*	Saturday, 15th, 9.00 A M
Weihaiwei and Tientsin	*Kueichow* ...	Saturday, 15th, 5.00 P M
Shanghai and North China	*Chenan*	Saturday, 15th, 5.00 P M
Batavia, Semarang, Sourabaya, and Port Moresby (via Batavia)	*Banri Maru* ...	Sunday, 16th, 9.00 A M
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Tamsui ...	*Kaijo Maru* ...	Sunday, 16th 9.00 A M
San Francisco	*Tjimanoek* ...	Monday, 17th, 11.00 A M
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Moji, Victoria, B.C., Seattle, and United Kingdom via Canada ...	*Awa Maru* ...	Tuesday, 18th, Registration ... 10.15 A M, Letters ... 11.00 A M
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Haitan*	Tuesday, 18th, 1.00 P M
Shanghai and North China	*Anhui*	Tuesday, 18th, 3.00 P M
Philippine Islands	*Tean*	Tuesday, 18th, 3.00 P M
Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Victoria, B.C. (Canada United States, South America and United Kingdom via Vancouver) ... (EUROPE via SIBERIA: (Shanghai Brit. P.O Saturday, 22nd April.	*Empress of Asia* ...	Wednesday, 19th, Registration ... 9.45 A M, Letters ... 10.30 A M
Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaide, Western Australia, India, Aden Egypt and Europe ... ... The Parcel Mail will be closed on Thursday, 20th April, at 5 p.m. ...	*Nagoya* ...	Thursday, 20th, Registration ... 5.00 P M, Friday, 21st, Letters ... 9.00 A M
Straits, Ceylon, Durban, Cape Town, *Teneriffe and *London	*Fushimi Maru* ...	Sunday, 23rd, 9.00 A M

* Superscribed correspondence only

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays
Tai O	8.30 A.M.	—
Tai Po	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.
Cheung Chow	2.00 P.M.	—
Shataukok, Shatin and Sheungshui ...	4.00 P.M.	—
Aberdeen, Autau Ping Shan, Sai Kung Santin, Stanley	4.30 P.M.	—
Canton, Wuchow and Samshui	7.30 A.M. Regis. 5.00 P.M. Letters 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Macao	7.15 A.M. 1.30 P.M. 6.00 P.M.	8.15 A.M.
Kongmoon	Except Saturdays 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M.
Nantau and Sanmei		5.00 P.M.
Shamchun	10.00 A.M. 4.00 P.M.	9.00 A.M.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

For	On Week-Days	On Sundays & Holidays.
Macao	7.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.	8.30 A.M.
Canton	7.30 A.M. 9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	7.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M.
Shek Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	6.15 P.M.	6.15 P.M.
Kumchuk	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Kaukong	6.00 P.M. Except Saturdays.	5.00 P.M.

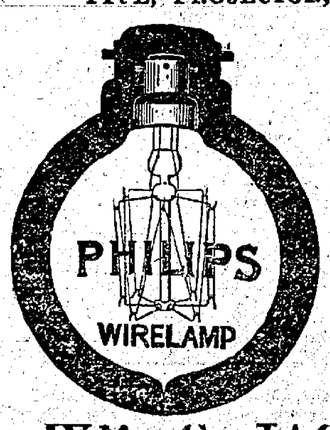
In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

JUST ARRIVED:

10,000

PHILIPS "PHŒBUS" ELECTRIC LAMPS.

FROM 5 TO 200 CANDLE POWER, INCLUDING ORDINARY TYPE, PROJECTOR, AND HALFWATT LAMPS.



STRONGEST

LAMP

MADE.

NO ADVANCE ON OLD PRICES.

WM. C. JACK & CO. LTD.

14, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG. 30

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

April 12th.

On London:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/-⅝
Bank Bills, on demand	2/-½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	2/-½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/-½
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/1⅛
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	2/1⅛
On Paris:—	
Bank Bills, on demand	294
Credits, at 4 months sight	304½
On Germany:—	
On demand	nom.
New York:—	
Bank Bills, on demand	49
Credits, at 60 days' sight	nom.
On Bombay:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank, on demand	165½
On Calcutta:—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank, on demand	165½
On Shanghai:—	
Bank, at sight	71⅝
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
On Yokohama:—On demand	97½
On Manila:—On demand—Peso=	97½
On Singapore:—On demand	87⅛
On Batavia:—On demand	114⅝
On Haiphong:—On dems	3⅛% p.m.
On Saigon:—On demand	3 % p.m.
On Bangkok:—On demand	76
Sovereigns, Bank's Buying Rate	$ 9.75 ½
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tael	$54.60
Bar Silver, per oz	29⅛d.

Subsidiary Coins.

	per cent.	
Hongkong . 20 cents pieces...	$ 5.90	discount.
Hongkong...10 „ ...	$ 5.80	„
Canton..... 20 „ ...	$12.30	„
Canton..... 10 „ ...	$ 0.00	„

BEWARE BE WISE BE PATRIOTIC.

Many Cigars now-a-days, said to be of British Manufacture, are really made by Factories which are partly or wholly owned or controlled by people of a country with which Great Britain is at War. **GOLOFINA CIGARS** are made from Havana Leaf in a British Factory under British Management in Jamaica, one of the most important of the British West India Islands.

GOLOFINA CIGARS are recognised both at home and abroad as the standard of Cigar Perfection because of their quality and dependability.

TO-DAY'S THE DAY TO BUY A BOX.

Perfectos ... ... **$5.00** Per Box.

Bouquets ... ... **$3.50** Per Box.

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SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong, 12th April, 1916.

Stocks.	No. of Shares.	Value	Paid up.	Closing Quotations Cash.	Return on basis of last div'd.
Banks.—					
Hongkong & S'hai. Bank. Corporation	120,000	$125	all	$750, cal. & sel. L'don	6 p.c.
China Borneo Company, Limited ...	60,000	$12	all	$10.10, sellers	8½ p.c.
China Light and Power Company, Ltd. ...	50,000	$5	all	$4½, buyers	7 p.c.
China Provident, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd	50,000	$1	all	$9.30, sales	
Cotton Mills.—	200,000	$10	all		
S'hai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ld. ...	40,000	Tls. 50	all	T. 83, sales	
Kung Yik Cotton S. & W. Co., Ld. ...	100,000	Tls. 10	all	T. 13⅜, sellers	5½ p.c
International Cotton Manufg Co., Ld.	10,000	Tls. 75	all	Tls.	
Lao Kung Mow Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls.	
Soy shee Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd. ...	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls.	
Ewo Cotton Spin'g. & Weaving Co., Ltd	23,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 140	3½ p.c.
Dairy Farm Company, Limited ...	40,000	$10	$5	$34, buyers	
Docks and Wharves.—					
H'kong. & Kowloon Wharf & J. Co., Ltd	60,000	$50		$80½, buy./80/31, sales	4½ p.c. 3½ p.c.
H'kong. and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd	50,000	$5	all	$133, sellers	
S'hai. Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 10	all	T. 82, sales	
New Engineering & S. B. Works Ltd.	150,000	Tls. 5	all	Tls. 10	
S'hai. and Hongkew Wharf Co Ltd	30,000	Tls. 10	all	Tls. 90	
Green Island Cement Co., Limited...	400,000	$1	all	$13, x div. sales	6½ p.c.
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited ...	60,000	$10	all	$46, buyers	4½ p.c.
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited ...	20,000	$50	all	$113, buyers	4½ p.c.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited ...	6,500	$25	all	$-71	6 p.c.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Ld.	60,000	$10	all	$13¾, x all	4½ p.c.
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd ...	5,250,000	$1	all	16.15, buyers	5½ p.c.
Insurances —					
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	$250	$50	$425, buyers	5½ p.c.
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited ...	30,000	$10	$20	$167	6½ p.c.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ld	8,000	$250	$50	$395, buyers	
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	£10	£5	Tls. 180	5½ p.c.
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	$25	$100	$93	
Yangtsze Insurance Association Ld.,	12,000	$100	$50	$330, buyers @ Ex 73	6½ p.c.
Lands and Buildings.—					
H'kong. Land Invest. Agency Co., Ld	50,000	$10	all	$103, buyers	
Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd. ...	10,000	$100	all	$99 sellers	6½ p.c.
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co ...	25,000	$100	$75	$200	7½ p.c.
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd	150,000	$10	all	$6.85, buyers	
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	9,000	$5	$5	$33, buyers	6 p.c
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	75,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 101½	
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	$50	all	$88½	
Maatschappij tot Mijn-, Bosch-en Landbouw exploitatie in Langkat ...	250,000	Gds. 10	all	Tls. 35 buyers	
Mining.—					
Ural Caspian Oil Corpn., Ld....	1,000,000	£1	all	35/-	
Chinese Engineering and M. Co., Ld.	4,000,000	£1	all	35/-, sellers	
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ld	250,000	£1	all	23, sales	7 p.c.
Tronoh Mines, Limited	100,000	£1	all	47/-	
Peak Tramways Co., Limited ...	25,000	$10	all	$10, buyers	
	50,000	$10	$1	$9.95, buyers	
Refineries.—					
Cuba Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	$100	all	$136½, sellers	
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	$100	all	$37, sellers	
Steamship Companies.—					5 p.c
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited. ...	20,000	$50	all	$135½, buyers	4½ p.c.
H'kong., Canton & Macao S.B. Co., Ltd.	80,000	$10	all	$23, sales	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd	60,000 pref. 60,000 def.	$5	all	comb. $131 pref. $51, sal. def. $3½, sel.	7½ p.c.
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	4,047,610	£1	all	93/-, sales	4½ p.c.
Star Ferry Company, Limited ...	40,000	$10	all	$41, sellers	7½ p.c.
South China Morning Post, Limited ...	5,000	$25	all	$29	
Steam Laundry Company, Limited ...	20,000	$5	all	$3½	7 p.c.
Stores and Dispensaries.—					9 p.c.
Powell, Wm., Limited ...	21,000	$7	all	$7½, buyers	5 p.c.
Watson & Co., A. S., Limited	93,000	$10	all	$7.10, buyers	
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	30,000	$10	all	$15½, buyers	

Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1898.	Tls 787,200.	Tls. 250	7% p. annum	Par.

VERNON & SMYTH, *Share Brokers.*

BEFORE LEAVING FOR HOME ON A HOLIDAY ORDER THE

"HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS"

TO BE SENT TO YOU, AND SO KEEP IN TOUCH WITH THE FAR EAST.

ALL THE EWS OF THE WEEK FULLY RECORDED, INCLUDING THE MOVEMENTS OF THE LOCAL MARKETS.

24 PAGES! 24 PAGES!! 24 PAGES!!

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000, at 2/—$15,000,000
Silver $18,000,000
$33,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Court of Directors:

W. L. Pattenden, Esq.—Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq | Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
O. S. Gubbay, Esq. | J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak | Hon. Mr. E. Shellim

Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb, Esq

Manager:
Shanghai—A. G. Stephen, Esq.

London Bankers:
LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

Hongkong Interest Allowed.
On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance

On Fixed Deposits.
For 3 months, 2½ per cent. per Annum.
„ 6 „ 3 „ „
„ 12 „ 4 „ „

N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 21st February, 1916. [9

THE BANK OF CHINA. GOVERNMENT BANK.

(Specially Authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1913.)

Authorised Capital $30,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES.
Shanghai: Nanking: Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusieh, Wuhu, Anching, Tatung, Tsinkiangpo, Soochow. Hankow: Shashi, Ichang, Nanchang. Tientsin: Paoting, Tongshan, Luanhsien, Tsanghsien, Hsingtai. Hangchow: Wenchow, Shaohsin, Chiahsin, Lanchi, Huchow, Ningpo. Kaifeng: Changteh, Sinyang, Loho, Chowkou. Tsinan: Chowtsun, Tunhsien, Linchi, Lintsing, Tsinien, Yihtuh, Huiming, Chefoo, Tsingtao. Taiyuan: Yuncheng. Fochow. Changchun: Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Tsitsihar, Tieling, Chinchow, Antung. Canton. Kuhsiang. Peking Kueihua, Suiyuancheng, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH.

Interest allowed on current account and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted; loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange
Hongkong, 18th October, 1914. [171

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Head Office—London.

Paid-up Capital... ... ... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

WM. DICKSON
Manager.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1914. [132

BANKS

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter).

Capital Subscribed ... ... Yen 20,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... ... „ 12,500,000
Reserve Funds ... ... „ 4,150,000

President: Tetsutaro Sakurai, Esq.
Vice-President: Kojuro Nakagawa, Esq

Directors.
Yetoshi Sada, Esq.
Kyoroku Yamanari, Esq.
Shingo Minami, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE
TAIPEH, FORMOSA (Taiwan).

Branches and Agencies.

Akon	Kagi	Makung	Taichu
Amoy.	Karenko	Osaka	Tainan
Canton	Keelung	Shanghai	Taito
Foochow	Kiukiang	Singapore	Takow
Giran	Kobe	Shinchiku	Tamsui
Hongkong	London	Swatow	Tokyo

London Bankers:—
Correspondents at Cheribon Chosham Dairen, Fusan, Hollo, Jolo, Macassar, Makden Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Semarang, Seou Shimonoseki, Sourabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama Zamboanga, Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon, Bangkok

HONGKONG OFFICE:
3, Des Vœux Road.

The Bank Transacts Every Description of General Banking and Exchange Business
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits.

Y. KIKUCHI
Manager.
Hongkong, 10th February, 1916. [93

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch St., London.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed „ 1,125,000
Paid-up „ 562,500
Reserve Fund 650,000

Bankers:
The Bank of England,
The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.

Branches

Bombay	Galle	Karachi	Penang
Calcutta	Hongkong	Kota Bharu	Rangoon
Colombo	Howrah	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Delhi	Kandy	Madras	Singapore

Hongkong Branch.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. CHAMPKIN,
Acting Manager.
Hongkong, 9th September, 1915. [79

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cents per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of $100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
J. J. STABB
Chief Manage
Hongkong, 2nd November 1914. [10

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